May 18, John Henry, son of Louis ageil 2 years. Illy residence, 112 Church-st., Tues-m. by carriages to Calvary.

ate residence. See Thirtieth-st., at ges to Calvary Cemetery. her father's residence, 548 South riceta, youncest daughter of Will-Hawkshaw, aged 4 years I mostly

Navy Yard, Pessacols, Fla., May ames B. Kimball, U. S. N., son of

New York, May 17, Mrs. Emma. Henry Warren and Mrs. J. B. Rice.

E A MEETING OF THE BEPUB-deventh Ward at Martine's Hall to-for the purpose of reorganizing the ding judicial campaign. A full as-

Miscellaneous. TIO PRESS, A DAILY MORNING Issued Sunday, May 25. Sec 6703-

is Of THE WUMAN'S CHRISTIAN Ill give their annual reception at labash av., Thursday, from 5 to 10 p. will be served, and agreeable exer-

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Fig. 1. Constitution of the Choicest Flower File.

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1 STATE-ST.

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For Walking Suits, 24-in. at 25e per yd. English Cheviot Suitings. All Wool, 46-in. wide, at 65c per yd.

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The above goods, including many ther fine and CHOICE YOur other fine and CHOICE NOVEL-TIES, are all new and desirable styles of this season's IMPORTA-TION, and are guaranteed to be from 15 to 25 per cent lower than can be found elsewhere in this mar-

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FIRM CHANGES. COPARTNERSHIP. I have this day associated with ne in business my son, Edward L.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON. the firm name hereafter will be seph T. Ryerson & Son, Iron Mernits and Special Agents.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON,

EDWARD L. RYERSON.

DISSOLUTION.

copartnership existing between J. P. Fowler, B. toomb, and S. S. Start, doing business under the of Chicago Codar Post Co., and J. P. Fowler & this day and date dissolved by mutual consent, there appointed Phowdon Stavens to settle all lass of aforeship or the settle all lass of aforeship consents. J. P. FOWLER, R. S. WHITCOMB, B. S. START.

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Useful and Ornamental Articles received on sale. Orders taken for manufactures of Pickies, Preserves, Cakes, Fancy Articles, Plain Sewing, or anything which woman ean make in her own home. All persons who desire to fill such orders are requested to apply at the Exchange, or to any member of the Society. Ladies interested in helping this praiseworthy object will find it not only to their advantage to patronize the Exchange, but will be able to assist some worthy woman whose needs they are personally interested in relieving. Fresh Cake received on order Wednesday and Saturday Moralags. Booms open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Cake received on order Wednesday and S ags. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



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Jewelry Sets, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Lace Pins, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Charms, Scarf Pins, Crosses, Cameo Rings, Brooches,

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TUESDAY EVENG, May 20. SHIRTS.

ELDREDGE A JOUAND MARKET WOODBRIDGE

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., The senual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the effice of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen fune b. Bondholders will surfactly the company of the company of the company of the company of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen fune b. Bondholders will surfactly the company of the com



WASHINGTON.

Senator Blaine's Speech on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

A Vigorous Attack upon the Democratic State-Rights

Its Supporters Declared to Have But One Object,

And That Is, a Return to the Ante War Semi-Rebellious Con-

Vote on the Bill to Be Taken in the Senate To-Day.

An Attempt Will Also Be Made to Pass the Silver Bill.

The Army Promotion Muddle More Complicated Than Ever.

> IN THE SENATE. BLAINE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Mr. Blaine wor new laurels to-day in the Senate Chamber. He had a packed audience, the British, Danish, and Brazilian Ministers, with several Secretaries of Legation, occupying the diplomatic gallery, while Gen. Sherman and other notables were on the floor. The House not being in session, a quorum of Representatives were present, and the beauty and fashion of the metropolis graced the scene. Mr. Blaine was in the best of health ally referring to a memorandum on his desk behind which he moved to and fro, advancing, and retreating. There was no hesitation, no gaps to release the attention of his listeners, but he

went right ahead in went right shead in
HIS CHARACTERISTIC EXPLOSIVE STYLE,
now hitting some Senator on the other side of the
Chamber, then reading a passage from Webster
or some other authority bearing on the question, and using it as a text for a terse argument, now indulging in a tilt of words, yet through his sarcasms, and his reasonings, and repartees, there ran a vein of old-fashioned practical sense

that was unanswerable.
Senator Eaton, to whom Mr. Blaine had a good deal to say, was not happy, and complained several times that he was misquoted and misrepresented. He winced under the aggressive sentences of the Senator from Maine, and endeavored to parry them, but did not display his customary good nature, and came off second best.

Senator Bayard, whose grandfather and uncle have also been United States Senators, came to the defense of his father, of whom he

SPOKE WITH GREAT BARNESTMESS. He failed to show, however, that there was no necessity for somejof the orders issued by Gen. Schenck during the War to prevent members of

the secession army, home on leave, from voting Cerro-Gordo Williams, as the new Senator rom Kentucky is called because of his partic pation in that Mexican battle, became exasperated by an allusion to him by Mr. Blaine as one who, while others became secessionists because their States seceded, became a secessionist be-cause his State did not secede.

BY WAY OF RETALIATION. he said that he did not purchase a substitute. This enabled Mr. Blaine to explain how he came to obtain a substitute who proved to be a worth-

Eaton came to the rescue of Williams, but Blaine turned the laugh on both of them. Wade Blaine turned the laugh on both of them. Wade Hampton had next to rise and explain. Blaine, who had previously read some inflammatory passage from an address by Hampton's brother-in-law, read from an address by the Confederate cavalry leader, in which he had compared the South to the Prussians. The French had humiliated the Prussians at Berlin, but they had revenged themselves at Waterloo and had afterwards occupied Paris. Blaine asked whether there was rhetoric or an insinuation that the ere was rhetoric or an insinuation that th

IS TO HAVE ITS WATERLOO and Paris triumph, and Hampton to admit that it was only rhetoric, although it is very evident that his object had been to fire the young Southern hearts. Seuator Morgan was not more successful in

defending school-books printed for Southern use, which Blame exposed to ridicule.

Blaine's speench was replete with terse sayings and amusing anecdotes, and it will make a valuable addition to the Republican campaign collection of the extra session. sollection of the extra session.

Vance, of North Carolins, followed Blains, and treated those of the audience who remained

to a specimen of
NORTH CAROLINA STUMP-SPEAKING.
He asked the Republicans whether, after all
their expenditure of blood and treasure in gettheir expenditure of blood and treasure in get-ting the South back, they were not satisfied with them, or whether they wished that they had let them go. His eulogies of anti-bellum Northern Democrats were entertaining to those familiar with the political history of the past

hirty years.

The Legislative bill was taken up in the Sen-The Legislative bill was taken up in the Senate, and nearly all the amendments which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole were passed. One giving three additional clerks to the Post-Office Department, which was adopted by a majority of one on Saturday, was defeated by a majority of one to-day.

It was agreed to vote on the bill to-morrow afternoon. Before that Edmunds and McDonald will speak, and others may have something to say.

There is nothing new in the political situation. The Democrats give no sign. The Republicans are united and harmonious, and they submit to he discomforts of a summer session the more theerfully because they learn from their continuents that intelligent Democrats in all sections are becoming disgusted with the conduct of their leaders. This week will probably witness some definite step toward final adjournment.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

BLAIRE'S SPEECH.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blaine and attempts were being made to show that Webster recanted and changed his views on the nature of our Government in his closing years. The chance words used by different men to describe our governmental system need not be taken too literally. The important fact is, that, as between nationality and State rights, Webster threw his influence in favor of the former. He quoted Webster's own comments on the Capon Soring speech, showing that he had been misrepresented by the construction placed on that speech in the South.

Mr. Blains read from Webster's comments on the Capon State that the very first.

tween all of the people, and not between States.

Mr. Eaton had evidently got his insuiration for Friday's speech from A. H. Stephens' history, a mischievous book, the more so as it is written by a sincere man,—a fact making its misrepresentations double dangerous. Another of Stephens' misstatements was that Webster declined to vote against Calboun's States-Rights resolutions of 1838. Webster had elaborately denounced those resolutions, yet Stephens said Webster omniously refrained from putting himself on record against them.

Mr. Blaine quoted further from Webster's views, alluding to full's assertion that be assented to secession as he would to the death of his lather, with sadness of heart. Mr. Blaine showed that in the Georgia Convention that voted for secession 89 voted against it and 208 voted for it. It seemed, said Mr. Blaine, that as 208 voted for it, Hill thought he would

rather than be in a minority.

The Senator from Georgia (Hill) said the Union was saved, not by Republicans, but by Democrats. In Connectinut it was not Buckingham and Hawley, it was Senator Eaton who indid it. In New York it was not Seward, but Gov. Seymour. In Ohio it was not Chase, but Vallandingham. But President Lincoln did not think the Democrats were helping him along as rapidly as the Senator from Georgia thought.

Mr. Blaine then referred to the Democratic Committee who came to Washington to effect the release of Vallandingham, but who would not sign a paper pledging their lovalty, which was suggested by President Lincoln as a preliminary to the revocation of the military order that held Vallandingham in arrest.

Mr. Blaine spoke of the recent discussing about the use of the troops in Maryland and Delaware during the War, and said the onth required to be taken by voters was then only what Event sent and warmly defended the content of the present of the Resid Mr.

WHAT EVERY SENATOR HAS TO TAKE.

Mr. Bayard rose and warmly defended the loyaity of the people of Delaware. He said Mr. Blaine could not mention one unpatriotic act of that State. He had always personally resented an imputation of disloyaity. The cath required was an insult to a people who needed no incitement to loyaity.

Mr. Blaine thought Mr. Bayard unduly sensitive. He had only quoted the resolutions of the Delaware Legislature. The Schenck orders were issued on proof that sedition existed.

He then argued that the Democracy of today were seeking to carry out the principles of Calboun and Breckenridge, not those of Jackson and Douglas.

He then spoke of the distinctive character of the school-books of the South, in which

PRINCIPLES HOSTILE TO THE GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES HOSTILE TO THE GOVERNMENT were inculcated, and he gave the following from one of the Southern arithmetics as a case in point: "If ten cowardly Yankees have two days start, and make eight miles a day, how long will they run before being overtaken by five brave Confederates who are pursuing them at the rate of ten miles a day?" And he referred to the address of John S. Prescott, of South Carolina, at the University of Virginia, in which the speaker remarked that the Mayflower was filled with horrors and crimes, the Jamestown with freemen loyal to the country and to God, and saying other things in denunciation of the Mayflower and in praise of the Jamestown emigrants.

ciation of the Mayflower and in praise of the Jamestown emigrants.

Mr. Morgan said he doubted if such school-books were used in the South. If so, he would have heard of them. There was some other literature which ought to be made known. He read from the minutes of the twelfth annual session of the African Methodist Eniscopal Church, held in December, 1878, in Alabama, to show that one of the members was charged with voting the Democratic telect, and the Conference, upon considering the case, decided that jurisdiction be lodged with the North Alabama Conference. [Laurther.]

Mr. Blaine, resuming, read an extract from the speech of Senator Hampton, and said if that meant anything

It meant preparation for another conflict. or it was idle rhetoric. Such was the character of the literature throughout the South.

Mr. Hampton replied that the words quoted by the Senator did not name another rebellion. If the language was idle reteric, it was not such as the Senator poured out. "Peace had her victories not less renowned than war."

Mr. Blaine replied: "Yea, but peace did not prevail at the battle of Waterloo," to which the Senator alluded. He repeated the language was either idle rhetoric or a prodigious menace, and in conclusion he said the laws to secure fair and free elections ought not to be repealed. The only object in repealing them was to grasp political power. Every step taken by the Democrats was in the same direction. They want to strike down the Federal to exalt Southern power. strike down the Federal to exait Southern power.
Other measures are to follow. What they were he did not know. The Republicans would resist by every constitutional means, and the Democrate, despite the threats of the Senator from Kentucky, (Beck) and the Senator from Connecticut (Eston), would be obliged to submit in the end. The power of the Government was not to be put down by a threat or compulsion by a political party. It failed to be put down by rebellion. It could meet a more serious one which the Senator from South Carolina seemed to foreshadow.

MR. VANCE

South Carolina seemed to foreshadow.

MR. VANCE

said he was requested to state the fact, which was also within his own knowledge, that the partisan school literature spoken of by Mr. Blaine is non-existent. During the War a few such works were circulated, but since them no Southern child had ever seen one. He thought it essential to a proper consideration of this bill that it be discussed on its merits, but the arguments of its opponents were mere party denunciations.

Mr. Vanca pointed out that all the territory absorbed in the country's rapid growth had been acquired under Democratic rule except Alaska, a barren country, with a climate which he had heard described as "nine months winter and three months damnation poor weather." Laughter.] Under Democratic rule there was no Credit Mobilier, no Returning-Board frauds, no Electoral Commission, no Belkman. The other side wall at the approaching end of all things, but the only thing coming to an end is the corrupt Republican party. The Southern men act with the Democrats of the North to restore good government. Whenver the Republican Senators abandoned vituperation, and ventured to touch on the merits of a question,

lican Senators abandoned vituperation, and ventured to touch on the merits of a question,

THEY WERS VERY ILLOGICAL.

One Senator asked if we fear thirty soldiers in North Carolina. We do, just as the Hollander fears the first crevice in the dyke, that may lead to an inundation; just as the physician fears the first speck of gangreen in his patient's wound, which presages danger. The logic of the Republicans is: "The elections shall be free, if we have to surround the polls with bayonets. They shall be according to State laws, if we have to overawe the civil authorities by force to have it our way. They shall be pure, if it takes John Davenport and every criminal in our cities to manage and give them purity. They shall be conducted without the appearance of violence, if artillery has to be trained on every ballotbox; and they shall be fair, if we have to arrest every man offering to vote the Democratic ticket. Unless we can use the army at the polls to count in the next President, we will abandon the defenses of the country."

What the people most need is rest, concluded Mr. Vance. The residents of his section desired it above their chief joy. The policy of conciliation pursued by the Democracy of the North would alone secure this rest. Let us imitate Nature, who has covered the battle-fields of the Rebellion with her robes of green. Let us throw a mantle over the memory of the past.

MR. LOGAN,
as a reply to the assertion that "under the
Democrats the army was used to keep the
peace," read an extract from a speech by the
Hon. G. H. Pendleton in the House of Representatives in 1858 defending the President's use
of troops in Kansas and Utah for that purpose,
and the tenor of which is, that Governments
have never been overthrown by military power
until civil weakness and corruption had preceded.
Mr. Logan offered an amendment in effect
that persons honorably discharged from the
military or naval service of the United States
because of disabilities resulting from wounds or
disease incurred therein shall be preferred for
appointment to civil offices and positions in the
Government Departments, if quantified to discharge the duties of such positions.
This amendment was ruled to be not in order, as

der, as

CHANGING THE EXISTING DAW.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment intended to secure the prompt payment of claims for arrears of pensions, when allowed, out of money directed by the bill to be used for that purpose. He stated that his object was to render delay in payment impossible after a claim was adjudicated.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1879-TWELVE PAGES olitical part of the bill should be taken to-forrow at 4 p. m.

After executive session, adjourned.

THE TREASURY. GOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Senator Ingalis' resolution directing Secretary Sherman to inform the Senate how much gold had been paid out in redemption of greenbacks since Jan. I did not call for the amount of gold received in exchange for greenbacks. The Secretary did not volunteer the information on this latter point. The fact is that since resumption took greenbacks nearly \$200,000 in gold in excess of the amount paid out in resumption of green-

a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a reso-lution of the 16th instant, by which he was firected to report what amount of United also what amount of coin he considers him-

specie-payments under the provisions of the act of Jan. 4, 1875."

Secretary Sherman writes: "There has been redeemed in coin since Jan. 1, 1879, of legal-tender notes, an amount of \$4,133,513. As to the amount of coin authorized to be retained in the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining the resumption of specie-payments, I have to state that under the provisions of the Resumption act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prepare and provide for the redemption of United States notes, to use any surplus revenue in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue certain bonds of the United States, the coin reserve of the Treasury has been increased to \$130,000,000, that being about 40 per cent of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently commenced and successfully maintained, as set forth in my last annual report. This reserve arose from the sale of \$65,500,000 in bonds and from surplus revenues, as authorized by law, and it must, under the existing law, be maintained unimpaired for the purpose for which it was created."

THE REPUNDING CERTIFICATES. subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding cer-cates since Saturday's report aggregate \$75,-

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

BROCKATS YEARN FOR MORE PATFONAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus-WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19 .- The Hot Committee on Printing spent several hours to-day considering Mr. Stilson Hytchins' bill, in-troduced in the House by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, which provides that the Senate shall elect a contractor to do the public print Mr. Defrees, the Public Printer, filed a state-ment in reply to the charges against the Print-ing-Office, made to the Committee by Mr. tchins last week. After disposing of thes harges, Mr. Defrees gave a keen analysis of the he said, "not what it purports to be. It author. It is simply an attempt to put the

bandoned contract system in a more object a device to obtain the possession, under false pretenses, of an immense amount of public property for private ends."

Mr. Hutchins then took up the reply of Mr. Mr. Hutchins then took up the reply of Mr. Defrees, and speut nearly two hours in criticising it, and in retirerating and supplementing his former charges. He read a list of some fifty questions which he desired the Public Printer to answer, and devoted a few moments in conclusion to the advocacy of his bill, which he applauded as a measure of economy and reform. The Committee will hold another meeting tomorrow morning, when it is probable that the proposed measure will be considered with relation to its merits. Outside indications are that a good many Democrats will oppose the bill if it is reported, as it probably will be with some amendment, because they are in favor of a amendment, because they are in favor of a simple measure which, without changing the present system of public printing, will give the Democrats control of the patronage.

THE SILVER BILL.

THE PROBABILITIES.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Mr. Warner inends to press his bill to a vote in the House to morrow. He will probably succeed in passing it by a majority of two or three votes, unless some of the hard-money opponents of the measure, who have been absent without pairs, return in time for the final vote. The question of absenttime for the final vote. The question of absentecism is quite a serious one. On the critical
vote on the Ewing amendment on Saturday, of
the seventy-five members reported not voting, a
large number were not paired. Of those who
were not paired there were thirteen who would
have voted against the Ewing measure had they
been present, and would have thus secured its
defeat. Warner will probably have one additional vote in the person of Schleichers, successor of Columbus Upson, who has arrived
here, and whose certificates are expected tomorrow. Even if the Warner bill should pass
the House its opponents are very confident that
it could not possibly be passed through the Senate this session, if ever.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

THE PENDING HITCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon was devoted to the further consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of army promotion. At the termination of the debate a motion was made to amend the Committee's resolution so as to declare that last year's prohibi-tion is not now in force, and that the nomina-tions for appointments and promotion in the army may legally be confirmed. This amend-ment was adopted by a majority of six or seven votes, but when the roll was called on the quesvotes, but when he resolution in its vitally amended form the minority refrained from voting, and this broke the quorum, their hope being to obtain a majority vote in a fuller Senate at the next executive session, and mean-

Senate at the next executive session, and meanwhile to prevent final action.

In consequence of these parliamentary tactics, and on account of the lateness of the hour, the Senate adjourned with the main question still pending.

It was developed to day that members of the Judiciary Committee were not unanimously in favor of the report that has been presented on this subject, but, as a majority of the Committee assented to it, the strong influence of the desire to sustain the Committee's prestige is at work to secure its adoption by the Senate, and the final result is somewhat doubtful.

CHANDLER'S SPEECH.

CHANDLER'S SPEECH.

AN INCIDENT OF THE OLD PRO-SLAVERY ETA IN THE SOUTH.

Since is to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Republican party, in the debate which has been going on in Congress for the past few weeks, have not only gained great advantage, but have thrown the Democratic party on the defensive. Although the speeches of Conkling and Edmunds were of great force in an argumentative point of view, that of Chandler seems to have struck the keynote of the contest, and the responses from all parts of the North and West indicate that popular sentiment has been fully aroused to the pending issue. The foreble manner in which he narrated some of the prominent instances of history repeating itself has caused many of the Southern Senators to take exception to his version of the events of those days, and hes also brongth him a large number of letters from his friends, thanking him for his speech.

One of these letters, from a prominent Western Republican, says: "We understand that you were druink when you made your speech, if this is what you can do drunk, keep drunk until November, 1850. If you will indicate what sort of liquor produces such speeches, we will keep you supplied. When some people com-

them that this unfounded story originated. The veteran Senator never was clearer-headed than when he tackled the Democracy on the record.

Several of the older Senators, in speaking of Senator Chandler's speech, recall interasting reminiscences of the days when the Pro-Slavery party dominated in that body. It appears that Toombs, Iverson, Mason, Butler of South Carolina, Davis of Mississippi, and many others of the fire-eating element, were in the halt of bullying about the Senate, and whenever autislavery Senators undertook to defend their party or its principles, they were given to understand by those Southern Senators that they must be very guarded in their lawrange; and whenever they overstepped the bounds of what their autocratic ideas had set up for a limit, they were liable to receive a challenge to settle the matter at Blandensburg or the Falls of the Potoms Inasmuch as the anti-slavery Senators did at believe in that method of settlement, and would, under no circumstances, accept a sallenge, their position in the Senate we extremely irksome. Towards 1880, the action of these "Hotspurs" became so intolerable that the anti-slavery men determined that some action should be taken in order to have a understood that such nonsense vould be tolerated no longer. To carry out the programme a conference was held at the residence of Senator Seward, of New York. At this meeting a large number of the anti-slavery party were present among whom were Sumner, Hale, Wase, Chandler, and Gov. Chase, of Ohio. The attack upon Sumner had greatly stimulated the feeling, but it was not the only instance when Southern hatred had cropped out in eithe violent words or deeds. At the conference was determined not to allow the intolerable course of the Southerns to the views entertained by the Northern Senators, it was understood that the debate should only be continue, and as a first step in discussing the question of slavery and giving utterance to the views entertained by the Northern Senators, it was understood that the satisfact

give fair warning that he would not hesitate to use them on any occasion, there or elsewhere, if any attempt was made to carry out the threats which had been bandled about the Chamber. After Mr. Wade had taken his seat, Toombs, who had perhaps been the most insolent and aggressive of the Senators alluded to, approached him, and, resting his hand on his shoulder, complimented him on his speech. He told Mr. Wade that he had entirely misapprehended the purposes of the Southern Senators in what they proposed to do in the controversy with the Anti-Slavery men in the Senate; that no one proposed to molest him, or interfere with his rights on that floor; that he was free to express his opinions in any way or at any time. From that time until Toombs withdrew from the Senate upon the secession of the Southern States, he and Mr. wade were warm friends, and in debate he frequently alluded to him as the charlrous Senator from Ohio.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, the noted Republican politicism, who is now here, speaking of the conditician, who is now here, speaking of the condi-tion of things in that State, says: "We are en-joying a higher tide of prosperity than we have known for years. Our political agitations are over, and all prosecutions for political offenses have been arranged amicably and creditably to both parties. Nothing will be done with Cham-berlain and Patterson in the late cases. I understand a nolle prosequi may be looked for

OHIO POLITICS.

C. W. Moulton, brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman, has recently been here, and while here made no secret of his opposition to Judge Taft's candidacy for Governor of Ohio. Moniton thought that a considerable portion of the Hamilton County delegation would favor Foster. ter. Out of the statements of Moulton the Democrate have attempted to draw the inference that Secretary Sherman is opposed to Judge Taft's candidacy.

It appears that there is considerable feeling on the part of some Democratic Senators towards Postmaster-General Key. They had expected that he would prove a firebrand in President Hayes' Cabinet, and would be under the influence of Democrats. The fact that he has not been, and that he has not consulted the Democratic members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was the occasion of the long debate of Saturday, in which Senator Beck charged the Postmaster-General with irregularities, in that he had not consulted the members of that Committee as to the appointment of clerks. The truth is, Postmaster-General Key has become thoroughly converted, and is really about as radical a Republican as there is in the Cabinet. During the early part of the Administration, whenever political questions arose in the Cabinet, he declined to take any part, saying that "that is a political matter which does not concern me"; but within the last year he has become as much interested in Republican success as any Cabinet officer.

"ROSCOM CONKLING BRUCE."

There was an interesting social event at the residence of Senator Bruce this evening. A

"ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE."

There was an interesting social event at the residence of Senator Bruce this evening. A number of friends were invited to take part in selecting a name for the new baby, a boy. It was finally agreed that the selection should be left entirely with Mrs. Bruce, and she, knowing the cordial relations of her husband and the senior Senator from New York, decreed that the son's name should be "Roscoe Conkling Bruce."

OBSTUARY.

Chief-Engineer J. B. Kimball, at the Pensa-cols Navy-Yard, died yesterday. Kimball was a native of Illinois.

The President has nominated William J. Galbraith (Iowa) Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; John F. Morgan (Illinois), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Norman Buck (Iqaho), Associate Justice of the same Court.

AN APPRAL The Navy Department has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Cisims in favor of Commodore W. G. Temple that naval officers are entitled to eight cents per mile for expenses while traveling outside of the United States on public duty, instead of only their actual expenses, as the Department holds.

THE DEAD CRŒSUS.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 19.—Although Jud Parker was third owner of the stock and bon of the Lehigh Valley Railway Compar amounting to over \$50,000,000, its stock we up to-day on sales of less than a thousa sharea. It sold at 37 on Saturday, closing 36% bid, and to-day opened at 37 for a hundr shares, cash. It dropped ¼, and then went to 38, closing ¾ off. The will, of course, w not be made public until after the funer ceremonies, but it is known by those in a confidence of the Judge that he had made at ple arrangements for the management of Lehigh Valley interest as an entirety, the Tru tees to have full power to do anything that menhance the value of the stock. Besides it stock in coal companies.

PRICE FIVE CINTS.

FOREIGN.

England's Indian Dependency Becoming Internally Disturbed.

Lawless Bands of Robbers Openly Scouring the Country for Plunder.

Sismarck Has a Plain Talk with the Parliamentary Deputies.

He Will Carry Out His Tariff Scheme in Spite of All Op-

The French Ministry Determined to Prevent Further Clerical Encronchments.

Afghanistan Completely Within the Grasp of Its British Conquerors.

Dacoity, or robbery by armed gangs, is assuring alarming proportions in the Decean, pecially in the Poonah District. For some tippast bands of Dacoite have been scouring if country, committing daring attacks on housand villages. They seem to form part of a result villages.

of Bombay, hang the Judge of the Court of Sessions of Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country, and engage in the massacre of Europeans. The manifesto ends by warning the Governor that, unless he at once complies with these requisitions, the price of 1,000 rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassado Bulwund, append their signatures to the manifesto and seal.

The Government, which at first was inclined to leave the master in the hands of the local police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops patrol the country, and a reward of 1,000 rupees has been offered for the capture of Bulwund.

RAIN STILL HOLDS OVE in Behar, Chota, Nagpore, and the districts

in Behar, Chota, Nagpore, and the di-round Calcutta. The indigo crop will be short, and the other crops must suffer if ers do not fall very soon. Prices are a rising. There has been some rain in othericts of Lower Bengal, but more is want

BOMBAY, May 19.—Incendiary fires, by native malcontents, continue in the

The indian police killed the ringleader and four men belonging to a band of Dacoits pear the City of Poonah. Several others were wounded. One thousand troops are engaged in suppressing Dacoits in the Bombay Presidency.

THE AFGHAN TREATY,

SIMLA, May 19.—The Vice Royal Council has been specially summoned for to-day to consider the draft of the Afghan Treaty. The Ameer has agreed to such terms as will secure the chief objects of the British policy.

FAMINE.

The news from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of distress and famine, joined to the incompetency, corruption, and want of organization on the part of officials, is producing a most serious state of affairs.

THE CHOLERA

in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan.

LONDON, May 19.—A correspondent at Simila states that among the principal points of agreement with Yakoob Khan are the British command of the passes, with sufficient territory to constitute a scientific frontier, the appointment of a British resident at Cabul, and the control of the foreign relations of Afghanistan.

CENTRAL AMERICA. THE MISPORTURES OF WAR.

PANAMA, May 19.—Gen. Renjifo has an nounced his intention of executing Gen. Marrial landu, and several officers captured at the baltie of Agusdas, on the ground that they prolonged the revolution against the Governmen after they lost all hope of success. He hays down the doctrine that "blood uselessly shed must be accounted."

svenged."
Several Mexican officers captured recently in the ranks of the revolutionary purey is Honduras will be tried by court-mertial and

GERMANY,

GERMANY,

BISHARCK TALKS TO THE DELEGATES.

BERLIN, May 19.—Prince Bismarck's Parish mentary soirce Saturday evening was less me merously attended than on previous occasions the Free-Traders sending but a thin contingent To the Deputies from Alsace-Lorrains the Prince was most affable. The appointment of Gen. Manteufel as Governor of fife Province he said, was certain, and a better man for the post could not be found. The Chancellor their held forth at great length to the listening Deputies on fiscal matters, dwelling upon the pressing necessity for protecting agriculturists, especially petty holders, against foreign competition. A wood-tax was also sorely needed if aboriculture in Germany were not to be completely destroyed. The duty on beer, too, must be got through. Referring to the tariff debates, he observed that if am one thought they would wear his patience on by prolonging the discussion, they were parmuch mistaken. He would remain in Berlintill September, if necessary, but successfully finished the thing must be. The honorable members were clearly not yet acquainted with the tough and dogged perseverance of the Pressian officials.

Later on, the Prince referred incidentally be the silver sales of the Fruncism Bank, which he would like to see stopped.

IN THE REIGERFAG.

BERLIER, May 19.—The Reichstag has approved the Anglo-German Treaty for the provention of the slave trade on the African coast. In the Reichstag to day the bill authorisis the provincial levying of new constant duties was referred to the Tutte Committee, the mjority of which are Protectionists. It is described that the bill involved a violation of constitutional rights, but he hoped the Back.

tag woul make allowance for the circumbehalf of the National Libe

als, was wing to assent to the restricted enforcement a the bill for a month.

Winchorst obseed the bill.

The Reichstagscopped the Government procosals relative to inties on brass, precious met-

AN XPLANATION.

BEELIN, May 10—Herr Hoffman explained in the Reichstag to-div that the bill authorizing the provisional levying of duties is intended to apply to any duties which may be proposed.

THE CANAL PROJECT.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LARIS CONTRESS.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Paris dispatch says:

Promptly at 9 o'clock this merning the second reperal meeting of the Interocessic Cogress assembled under the Presidency of M. brdinand de Lesseps. There was a large attendance of the delegates, and the most enthusiastic feling in regard to the ultimate success of the gree chiwsy between the Atlantic and Pacificeans prevailed. In opening the proceedings. Cohs felicitated the members of the severa M. Cohs felicitated the members of the several committees on the ardor and zeal with which shey had surformed the responsible duties as-algued to them. He said he believed that the labors of the Congress would be closed by Sat-urday, and approximed that a grand banquet be given the members of the Congress

then read the report of the Committee on Sta-istica. He referred to the development of traffic on the Suez Canal from the opening of that great enterprise to the present time. The figures were considered invaluable for the guidance of any company that should undertake the prosecution of the work of constructing a highway between the two great oceans. He claimed that it would be prosecuted in order to insure that it would be necessary, in order to insure the permanency of the canal, that 6,000,000 tons pping should pass through it annually.

The report was listened to with great interest

of the Committee on Economical and Commer-cial Relations, briefly reported the labors of his Committee, and Mr. Appleton was followed by Committee, and Mr. Appleton was followed by Voison Bey, who explained that the members of his Committee were not ready to report; and M. Cerisole, of Switzerland, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported progress.

M. Simoni then read an interesting report, in which he set forth the advantage certain to be unferred on the commerce and industry of the rorid by the proposed project of an intercenic canal. In forcible terms he clearly WOULD BE RESPECTIVELY BENEFITED

by the grand enterprise, though his observa-tions were somewhat of a general character, in which he did not seem to lean to the practice bility of any of the routes laid before the Con grees. His enthusiastic and well-timed remarks as to the immediate necessity of carrying out the scheme seemed so convincing as to elicit the heartiest applause from all the delegates present. His address to the Congress was very earnest, and while apparently not venturing his own theory as to any particular route, he calintained that the time had now arrived for the solution of the great problem which had engaged the minds of the most scientific men for more than two centuries past. Further, he was hopeful that the result of the labors of the Congress would result in the achievement. ress would result in the achieven

M. Simoul paid a warm tribute to the work done under the auspices of the American Government, and predicted in felicitous terms the speedy inauguration of an enterprise that would redound to the comercial advantages of all nations. He was eartily congratulated at the close of his ad-

dress.

The several Committees have labored industriously since the opening of the Congress. So harmonious has their action been throughout, and so thoroughly has the important subject been discussed, that there is little doubt that a

After the morning sitting, a general meeting of the delegates was held long enough to adjourn until Friday.

At 2 o'clock the Committee on Technique met in the same hall. After some observations from Gen. Turr in favor of the Panama route, M. Regins, a collaborateur of Lieut. Wyse, continued the argument of the preceding speaker, and occupied several hours in demonstrating by maps and drawings the advantages of the Panama-Simon line. These, he contended, were the facilities of transport for materials, shortness of the route, good ports at both extremities, the comparatively small quantity of earth and rock to be removed; the fact that the line

fact that the line

TRATERSED A FOPULOUS COUNTRY

In which laborers are plenty, and labor less expensive than in other States; an unusually liberal concession from the Colombian and Panama (General and State) Governments; and, lastly, the possibility of making the canal on the level of tide-water. It is the only system, he declared, favorable to maritime navigation, and the tunnel can be done away with at a small additional cost.

A great many questions were asked, to which M. Regius, made ready replies, assisted by Lieut. Wyse, who was suffering from indisposition.

Judging from the general tone of the discussion and what I hear outside, the Wyse Panama route is the one likely to be adopted. Indeed, many said to me before the Congress met that the acceptance of this route was a foregone conclusion. Whether this be true or not, I certainly never saw any convention of the kind so thoroughly prepared, for many of the speeches were printed and circulated before spoken from the rostrum. A decision will probably be reached on Friday."

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTS.

Paris, May 19.—Leroyer, Minister of Justice, to-day informed a deputation of Radical Deputies that the Government bad decided not to grant amnesty to members of the Commune, but simply to pardon them after the 6th of June.

June.

Rochefort, Vallis, and Blanqui will be thus pardoned, but a simple pardon does not include

restoration to civil rights.

CLERICAL ENCROACHMENTS.

Vernaulles, May 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Lockroy, referring to the conduct of the Archbishop of Aix, demanded that the payment of the salaries of rebellious ecclesiastics be withheld, and advocated a separation of Church and State.

Lepere, Minister of the Interior, replied that the members of the Cabinet were in complete accord on Minister Ferry's Educational bills. They were determined to oppose clerical encroachments. Should the reports of the speeches of the Archbishop of Aix and his subsequent pastoral prove correct, he (the Archbishop) would be prosecuted.

PRICE SWELLING FLOODS.

PRICE

THE FORCE.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersing reports that a great conflagration is raging Petropawiovsk, Siberia. Several quarters of a town are in flames.

TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Crar has determined aborton the period of military asserts in the

BOME.

Rome, May 19.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill making the performance of the

SWITZERLAND. BRENE, May 19.—Complete returns of the popular vote give 191,197 in favor of and 177,263 against the re-establishment of capital punish

GREAT BRITAIN. RESUMED WORK.

LONDON, May 19,—Three-fourths of the Durham collieries resumed work to-day.

POLITICS.

IOWA. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., May 16.—The political po is beginning to boil and bubble, and its contents are a little mixed. Public sentiment concedes that the Republican State ticket will be simply renomination of the present incumbents, ex-ept the Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Book is in an unfortunate position for a Judicial candidate. Considering it non-judicial to open-ly seek the office, as a politician does, he applied privately by letter to attorneys to help him out, which got him into hot water at ome, under he charge d "indelicate solicitation" unbecoming a Judge. His friends came to his him oft, which got him into hot water at ome, under he charge of "indelicate solicitation" unbecoming a Judga. His friends came to his rescue was the statement that the charge was made by realroad attorieys, because he was antagonistic to railroad corporations, and only needed to see the title of a case to decide it. To this Judge hiubbard of Cedar Rapids, the attorney of the Charge & Northwestern, replies that he is the man who started the "indelicate-olicitation" charge: that he has no cases in Judge Beck's Court; that the railroad-attorneys of the State are all Beck men; that, instead of its being an antiraliroad Judge, he ought to be a railroad Judge, because he travels all over the State are all beck men; that, instead of its being an antiraliroad Judge, he ought to be a railroad Judge, because he travels all over the State on annual passes, some of which he (Huhand) furnished him regularly each year,—a favor which puts the mileage which the State allows into Beck; pocket, which in twelve years is algood sum. And so this negative argument of Judge Hubbard has donbluess settled the case lar Judge Beck, who has only done what every other Judge on the Bench has done; but they io not happen to be candidates with a score of other fellows hankering for their places. The morthern part of the State is unonimous in favor of Judge Ruddick, of Waverly,—an able Judge and unright man. Central Iowa, and especially the Seventh District, will press the Hon. John Mitchell, of this city,—another able and capable man. The Southwest will present the name of Judge Sloan, of Van Buren Gounty, who has not been prominently mentioned, yet he will develon more strength than is now expected. There are several others who will be presented, but the cottest will wage between those named, and it is not impossible a "dark horse" will take the race. It is now understood that if Dubuque does not present the name of Lawyer Shiras, Davenport will that of John N. Rogers,—one of the besumens your control of a nomination. He is too shrewd a pol

nent satisfaction to see some other fellow fur-nish the sacrifice.

Parson P. P. Ingalls, with the help of his pro-fessional agent, Capt. Kennedy, is organizing the Greenbackers to secure his nomination for Governor, which he will never accept it he re-gards the cause of the Church as of more value than a political office, for the scandal he would invoke would be large and hot.

The contest for the successorship to Rush Clark, deceased, the Fifth Congressional Dis-trict, promises the spirited and warm. Every county in the district has one or more candiion to see some other fellow

dates, so that at present it is impossible even to conjecture the result. Suffice it to say, there is a strong feeling in favor of a soldier. Jim Wilson, of Tama, who has been there, and is the best parliamentarian in the country, has a strong

JUDGE WILSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., May 19.—The item from Blackberry in The Tribuna of yesterday, to the effect that Judge Isaac G. Wilson was at one time indicted for fraud in connection with a ration

indicted for fraud in connection with a ration contract in 1861, does him cruel injustice in not adding, what was doubtless unknown to the correspondent, that, after the finding of the indictment by the United States Grand Jury, the District Attorney, upon ascertaining all the facts in the case, vountarily dismassed the proceedings as being groundless.

Judge Wilson was three times elected to the Bench in this creuit, twice manimously. In his last campaign, in 1867, he was defeated by Judge Wilcox by only 122 votes through misrepresentation of his position upon the county-seat contest between Naperville and Wheaton. In Genera, where he resides, out of over 300 votes he received all but twenty in the last campaign, and this was six years after the charges above referred to had been made. He is now honored and respected by men of all parties, supported by all the newspapers of the county, and will no doubt be nominated at Elgin.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 19.—The United States Grand Jury now sitting in Indianapolis, after a long and exhaustive examination into the charges made against Messrs. Hulman & Falrbanks, of the great distillery here, and Gen. Frank White, late United States Internal Revenue Collector of this District, have summarily dismissed the case, and quashed all the indictments against them as being utterly without foundation. For about a year past a very malignant war has been waged against them by a discharged employe, and often grave rumors of a sensational kind have been in circulation. Numerous investigations have been made by United States Revenue Inspectors, and the matter attracted much attention in Washington. This probably ends all further assaults upon them, and the outcome is very flattering to the honesty of the firm and the integrity of Gen. White. It will doubtless result in the nomination of White for Congress from this newly apportioned Congressional District.

MILITIA SHOOTING MATCH.

Beeckel Dispatch to The Tribuma.

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—The next shooting match for the State championahip and prize cup will take place in this city June 3 between Company B, of Joliet, and Company D, of Ottawa. Both companies belong to the Twelfth Battalion. Company B's team has been selected with great care, and the members are practicing on the range at Sharpshooters' Park every other day. The team is composed of Lieut. J. H. Breckenriage, Serit. E. L. Shafiner, Corp. Robert Kennelly, and privates George Culver. T. H. Darragh, George Hummel, R. Jewell, Charles Paige, Henry Patterson. N. J. Rowell, H. M. Suppl, John Thefler, and Harry Williams. The citizens of Joliet propose raising a purse of \$00, to be divided into five prizes and presented to the men of the home tenm who make the five highest scores.

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN. Neb., May 19.—Ladoc Street, of
New York City, agent of the American Humane Society, is here for the purpose of exam-ining into the condition of cattle in Nebraska, and ascertaining the cause of diseased cattle ar-riving in New York from the West. Our stock men will give him every facility for investiga-tion.

A Case Mysterious as Burdell's Now on Trial in Jersey City.

The Bloody Murder of Police man Smith While Asleep in Bed.

Recital of the Harrible Story by the Wife, Accused of the Crime.

Record of Col. Kennard, a Railros Capitalist Whose Capital is Cheek.

A TRIAL OF NOTE. NEW YORK, May 19.—The detense in ith murder trial at Jersey City was fully de Smith murder trial at Jersey City was fully developed this afternoon. The main point for the prosecution is the eight-page letter Bennett is said to have written Mrs. Smith in the jail, the agonizing love letter which Mrs. Smith threw into the sink in her ward, and which Mrs. Phillips rescued and delivered to District-Attorney McGill. The prosecution did not trace the letter conclusively to Bennett, and proof of the fact that it had been in Mrs. Smith's possession rested wholly on the evidence of so assailasion rested wholly on the evidence of so assaila-ble a witness as Mrs. Phillips. It was supposed the defense might deny they knew anything more of the case proper than Mrs. Phillips communicated, but Mrs. Smith, who took the stand in her own defense, admitted she had received the letter, and believed Ben-nett sent it. Mrs. Smith was flushed when she first took the stand, but settled quickly into with surprising coolues, answering all ques-tions with self-possession. Only once, when some question, put to her by the Attorney-General revealed with special vividness the ghastly picture of the death-bed scene, did she raise her handkerchief to her eyes and cry. Mrs. Smith's story of the murder was as foland the following night was weak. After teamy husband went to the Police Commissioners' meeting. He went away about 7:30 or 7:35. I lay on the bed to await his return. I got up shout 1 o'clock and sat reading. He promised to bring me some cream, but didn't bring it. He said he had no money. He read the paper, and old me to put the dog in the front room. I did to. I lay down, and he went to aleep. By and by he told me to undress. I did so, and went to bed. At 1:45 I got up to get some water. I told him I was restless. He kissed me good-tight, and we went to sleep. I was awakened by a peculiar smell. I opened my eyes, and then felt something heavy press on my left limbe, I saw a tall man with something over his face. He put semething damp on my face. I tried to get my breath but couldn't. I heard one or two blows, and knew rathing more. Then I felt something heavy on my left side. I couldn't move. I then felt something crawl over me and tug at my left arm. Then I remembered the dog. I felt cold, and tried to get up, but fell back again. I didn't know whether I was conscious or dreaming. I felt something on my face, pulled off a towel, and threw it on the floor. Everything seemed to whirl around, and couldn't see anything. I looked at my husband on my left side, and saw a stream of blood, and felt something press against my right

side." Then she testified to having aroused the Misses McGregor, who lived overhead. Mra. Smith bore her severe cross-examination well, and in nowise contradicted herself. A ROGUE. Special Dia PITTEBURG, Pa., May 19.—Col. Kenpard, allas J. D. Watson, who has been figuring for a new railroad in Ohio from Cincinnati to Hamilton, but who was exposed before he had progressed very far in the financial part of his scheme, is an old Pittsburger. About April, 1878, he became the purchaser of the shoe-store on Fifth avenue, just above Smithfield street, until then belonging to McShane & McNulty. He amount of about \$30,000 on West Virginia lands, and, in addition, stocks, bonds, etc., which it is said were given as security for the purchase of the store. Neither of the firm of former owners of the store are now in the city, but a gentleman doing business in the same vicinity says they are exceedingly reticent concerning the subject, and, in his opin-ion, they received little if anything for their es-tablishment. After the store had been operated by the Colonal for about two months the Sheriff found another owner for it. Before the latter occurrence, however, the bland Kennard purchased a grocery located not many squares from the head of Sixth avenue, for which he purchased a grocery located not many squares from the head of Sixth avenue, for which he gave \$1,200 in Western land warrants that were found, upon investigation, to be as worthless as the paper upon which they were printed. He had already entered here, and was getting ready to dispose of the goods to the best advantage, when the late proprietor entered his former store, and, telling the Colonel all that he had learned, pulled a pistol from his pocket and remarked: "You git!" The summary wit of ejectment did not require to be served in a more formal manner. The Colonel gave up his grocery-store without a murmur. Towards the end of his career in the shoe trade he became hard pressed upon all sides. Bills for stock furnished, for advertising in newspapers, and for this that and the other pressed upon him. The firm of Mooney & Bro., the Liberty street leather-dealers, had a bill of \$80, upon which they obtained judgment, and an advertising claim of \$70 went through a similar process. On these two the Colonel was about to be brought up standing, but he was for the moment equal to the emergency. Producing a certificate of deposit for \$500 and leaving it as collateral, he obtained the indorsement of his next neighbor. C. J.Cassiday, the hatter, to a note of \$150. With this little document he settled the two pressing claims named above. But about the time he returned to his store after this settlement he was taken hold of by a minion of the law. The charge was false pretenses. The prosecutor was Mr. Cassiday, the Colonel reposed one night in jail. Subsequently he obtained ball in the sum of \$500, an estimable business man of the city, Mr. S. T. Hubbard, becoming his security. Soon after he left Pittsburg between two days. The uext heard about him was the expose in the Cincinnati papers.

A COUNTERFEITER.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Asa Brown, alias
Frank Vintree, but better known as Cal and
"Doe" Vintree, the leader of a gang of coun-Frank Vintree, but better known as Cal and "Doe" Vintree, the leader of a gang of counterfeiters who have been working in Bradford County, fell into the hands of Secret-Service Officer Drummond this afternoon in this city. Brown is a native of this State, having been born in Towands, but he has been in jail in many other States, during his terms of imprisonment being one of ten years in the State Prison at Columbus, and long service in the Illinois State Prison at Johet. In May, 1870, he was arrested in this city for selling counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency, and sentenced to two years and six months in the fastern Penitentiary. He was released in May of last year, and was soon afterward heard from in Florida, but in October joined a party of manufacturers of counterfeit coin is Bradford County. The Secret Service office soon became aware of his movements, and eight bogusmoney makers were arrested and taken to Pittaburg. Vintree escaped, and recently returned to this city. He was taken before United States Commissioner Gibbons and held in \$1,500 ball for hearing to-morrow. If he offers no objection he will be taken to the Western District of Pennsylvania for trial. He has been one of the most extensive wholesale dealers in counterfeit money in this section of country. Among his customers was the well-known Joseph Gordon, now in the Eastern Penitiontiary, and Henry Cole, who was lately sentenced to tan years at Trenton.

BIGAMY.

merial Dispute to The Tribuse.

dollar, Ill., May 16.—Un Monday of last week James Barnes, an employe of the rolling nills, suddenly departed for parts unknown. Its hasty exit was caused by a knowledge.

fact that a warrant was in the hands of the officers for his arrest on the charge of bigamy. It
appears that some two or three years ago
James sent his wife, whose health wat poor,
to Europe, and in due time married another,
woman. On the day aforesaid Mrs. Barnes unexpectedly returned, to the great discomfiture
of Lothario Barnes, who, not daring to remain and isce the woman he had wronged fled
to escape the penalty of the law he had violated.
The saddest, and perhaps the strangest, part of
the affair is its sequel. Saturday evening the
wife died of consumption, it is said, although
her busband's criminal perhaps probably hastened her death. She was quietly buried yesterday
afternoon, and Barnes is now at liberty to marry
the woman for whom he deserted his legal wife.
It is to be hoped, however, that he will not be
allowed to escape the punishment he so richly
merits.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The trial of Thoma INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The trial of Thomas Huntsinger, for the muder of Robert Gray, several miles south of this city, began to-day. Both men had been drinking, and were driving home to Gray's farm. Gray took exceptions to the manner of driving, and, in a quarrel that followed, Huntsinger stabbed Gray fifteen times with the blade of a pocket-knife, from the effects of which he died next day. The defense effects of which he died next day. The def

effects of which he died next day. The defense is self-defense.

The package of letters which Stewart took from the safe of the Registry Department of the Post-Office, on Friday, contained \$3,332 in money and \$1,900 in negotiable notes.

Gen. Harrison is recovering from an ivypoisoning which has been very severe, and the trial of the election conspirators will be resumed in the United States Court to-morrow.

Snecial Dienatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANATOLIS, Ind., May 19.—To-morrow morning Edward Stewart, the Post-Office robber, will "go North" for three years on a plea of guilty.

THE ROCK ISLAND TRIAL. Special Paspaich to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 19.—The trial of th murderers of Policeman Rosenfeld began this morning. The prisoners, Bernard Heeney, Patrick Heeney, Jack Cavanaugh, and Thomas Ross, were each arraigned separately, and pleaded not gullty, netwithstanding the confessions that some of them made before the Coroner's jury. The latter three will first be tried jointly, while Ber nard Heeney, who is supposed to have done the most of the killing, will have a separate trial afterwards. The day was spent in the work of selecting a jury, and, when the court adjourned, only three members of it had been obtained.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.-L. Longbel a tierman, living on a vegetable-ranche about five miles from Antioch, Contracosta County, last Friday took his little boy and girl, ared re spectively 6 and 4 years, beat them to death with a club, cut their throats, and then went to the house and blew his own brains out with a shotgun. The family had always hved happily together, and the act is attributed to tempora-ry insanity.

FRANK DICKERSON. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Janusville, Wis., May 19.—The Frank Dick erson murder-case was called in the Circuit Court this forenoon. The task of selecting a jury proved a difficult one, and was not accomplished until late in the afternoon, nearly 150 of the special ventre being examined. Court then adjourned till morning, when the first evidence will be taken.

ON THE RAMPAGE. ADRIAN, Mich., May 19.—Sunday morning, in a drunken frenzy, John Sparks, living near the city, drove his wife and children from his home, and commenced demolishing the furniture.

Mr. Swinghairmer an elderly neighbor, went to Mr. Swinghaimer, an eiderly neighbor, went to pacify him, but was assaulted and so baddy beaten about the head that physicians antici-pate fatal results. Sparks was jailed.

HELD FOR TRIAL. Special Disputch to The Tribune. Bunkington, Ia., May 19.—John Hill, who killed John M. Buckner yesterday with a pair of barber's shears, had a preliminary examination to-day, and was held to swait the action of the Grand Jury, half being fixed at \$5,000, which he failed to secure, and went to jail.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 19.—James Bedell. the last University student arrested and charged with receiving stolen property, waived examination and gave \$500 bonds for appearance at

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20-1 a. m. For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, failing, followed by rising barometer, southeast to southwest

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missonri Valleys, higher pressure, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains. weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer and increasing southerly winds, veering to cooler west or north, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Lower Lake Region, lower pressure, variable winds, generally shifting to south or west, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed by local rains.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, and are ordered for Marquette, Escapaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, and Section 4.

3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Fore Educa-tion 4.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., May 19.—Quite a windstorm prevailed here this afternoon. The cornice of the Sixth Presbyterian Church was blown off. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 18. 6:55 a.m. 20,859 54 67 N.E. 2 Clear, 11:18 a.m. 20,918 63 67 E. 2 Clear, 2:00 p.m. 20,857 68 58 E. 4 Fair, 3:33 p.m. 20,842 68 51 E. 4 Clear, 5:00 p.m. 20,844 62 67 S.E. 4 Clear, 10:18 p.m. 20,834 62 67 S.E. 4 Clear,

Albany 29,92 65
Albena, 29,87 45 8.E. gent Fair.
Breckhiridge 29,89 50 N.W., fresh Cloudy.
Buffalo 29,85 63 S. gentle. Clear.
Cheyonne 29,92 66 8.E. gentle. Clear.
Chicinago 29,80 62 S. E. gent Clear.
Chicinago 29,80 65 S. Hight Clear.
Dea Molnes 29,74 65 N. W. Hight Clear.
Dodge City 29,32 74 8.E. fresh Clear.
Duiuth 29,74 45 N. E. light Clear.
Clear.
Duiuth 29,74 45 N. E. light Od Cloudy.
Erie 29,88 62 Calm.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Naw York, May 19.—Arrived, the steamships Gallia and Greece, from Liverpool, and Anchoria, from Glasgow. Livenpool, May 19.—Arrived, Massachusetts, from Boston.
Southampton, May 19.—Arrived, Leipsig, from Baltimore.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Naw OBLEANS, May 10.—In the Constitutional
Convention articles were adopted to leave the
present apportionment of the State undisturbed.

The following were adopted: Prohibiting the
Legislature from special or local laws; fixing
the rate of interest; exempting property from
taxation, and legisling the unauthorized or
invalid acts of any officer, servant, or agent of
the State, or of any parish thereof.

edings in the Northern Pres byterian Assembly at Sar-

Work Accomplished by the Southern Assembly at Louis-

Pastoral Conference of the In-Churches 1 arts

The Annual State Sunday-School Conven tion at Madison, Wia.

NORTHERN PRESEXTERIANS. SAELTOGA, N. Y., May 19.—The General yterian Assembly telegraphed the following

and Memphis:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, new in season at Saratom Springs, presents its cordial salutations to the General Assembly in season at Leuswylle and Memphis, praying for their grace, mercy, and peace through our Lord Jesus Christ in behalf of the Assembly and in the sympathies of common faith and order.

A communication was received from the Comtittee of the Southern General Assembly, sug gesting co-operation in their efforts to preven the desecration of the Sabbath. Referred to a

A resolution approving the work of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Miller presented a report on the work of the Board of Publication: \$193,000 was received the past year, and the funds have been administered with economy and discretion. The mission work has been prosecuted with zeal and usefulness. The report closed with resolutions indexing the plans of the Board, and declaring the abbath-school of every church under the authority of the Church Session.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, Secretary of the Board of Publication, made some remarks regarding

the work of the Board. During last year they had circulated 8,500,000 copies of the weekly Prof. Steven Alexander, of Princeton College objected to the resolution putting Sabbath schools under the charge of the Presbyteria

schools under the charge of the Presbyterian Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, rising to a question of privilege in connection with the advertisement recommending a certain hymnal, said he was decidedly in favor of the book published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and if he had his way he would have the General Assembly prescribe the order of service to be followed by every Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Darling moved additional resolutions to those offered by the Committee, one of which commended the publications generally, and another was that the missionaries appointed by the Board be required to report to the Presbytery in whose bounds they work, and act under its direction. He said he found a man named as missionary in the bounds of his Presbytery who was entirely unknown to him, the oldest pastor therein. The resolutions of Dr. Darling were accepted.

The Rev. L. O. Chapin, D. J. Blasell, and Dr. Wolcott Calkins are a committee to receive nominations for the place of the next meeting.

The session closed without woting on the resolutions.

The first business of the afternoon session was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Publication Society, with the resolution tee on Publication Society, with the resolutions accompanying.

The Rev. Dr. Craven, from the Committee appointed at the last General Assembly, made a report regarding the missionary Presbyteries, the substance of which is that in countries occupied exclusively by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church Presbyteries, duly organized, shall send delegates to the General Assembly. Where missionaries other than those of the Board jointly occupy a country with those of the Board, said missionary Presbyteries may include other missionaries, and determine what points of government and discipline can be adapted to their circumstances where not inconsistent with our standards.

The Moderator took the floor and advocated the report, explaining how the plan would work from his own experience.

Without concluding the consideration of the report, it was postposed until Thursday afternoon.

The Committee on Rules reported a portion of those in force last year, which were accepted.

A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Niven, that church-memoers should not read seemen acceptant pages on the Sabbath. Referred to the

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERY. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—The Unmberland Presbyterian Assembly met in its fourth day's responsible to the morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. J. S. Grider, Moderator, presiding.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. M. M. Smith, followed by religious services conducted by the Rev. J. H. Coulter.

The minutes of Saturday were read and ap-The Committee on Deceased Ministers, through its Chairman, the Rev. J. G. White, of Jackson-ville, Ill., made the following report:

Durings the past year the angel Death has demanded an ansual number of victims from the walls of our beloved Zion. From youths sapiring to the sacred work of the ministry to a edveterans of the cross who hid numbered their four-score years was the last summons sent. An unprecedented number of ministers have died during the year. Their past arduous labors, and the long, eventful lives of many of them, nrecinds the possibility of doing justice to them memory or giving full utterance to our emotions of sympaty so justly due to their deeply-afficied families and the charch which mourns on account of their absence. The labors of these faithful servants God has recorded on high, and it remains for the fristorians and blographers to transmit to posterity their earthly record to its triumphs. In view of the death of so large a number of faithful ministers, your Committee recommend for adoption the following: The Committee on Deceased Ministers, through

and blographers to transmit to posterity their earthly record to list riumphs. In view of the death of so large a number of fathful ministers, your Committee recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, That, while we bow submissively to the affictive dispensation of God's Providence, and sympathies despit with the afficted, hereft families and destitute churches, we recommend earnest, importunate prayer that God will overrile sill for flis slory of the prosperity of the University of the Church and the salvation of souls.

Resolved, That earnest prayers be made throughout the Church for a more thorough consecration of sill our ministers and churches; that God will sevive His work, and call other man to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ who, may racely a the falling mantles of those who have gone before.

The names of the deceased are as follows: Ministers—A. R. Brown, Samuel Calhoun, C. C. Gates, S. C. Davis, T. S. W. Russell, Minor Neel, Lonis Taylor, W. B. Gillham, J. N. Norris, J. N. Hance, R. M. King, Robert Walters, John Crawford, James Ferrell, Joseph Neely, J. C. Hardin, W. G. Holt, M. H. Rennick, J. A. Cornwall, W. M. Modilh, N. Power, S. S. Berton, J. B. Logan, W. D. Chadwick, L. B. Woods, Henry Dve, W. A. Cothran, Licantiates—Alfred B. Wright, J. R. Humphreys, S. D. Johns. Candidates—W. W. McDonnell.

The report was acopted by a rising vote, and followed by the song, "O Land of Rest, for Thee I Sigh," and prayer by the Rev. Daniel Patton.

The Committee on Synodical Records then reported, after which the Assembly took a recess until 2:30 c'clock.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on General Correspondence was considered. The following recommendations by the Committee on General Correspondence was considered. The Following recommendations by the Committee on America, the Rev. D. M. Harris, D. D. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, W. B. Farrial Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Rev. J. P. K. Squire, D. D. National Conference of the Comm

resulting decision the ammative report of the Judiciary Committee as to the right of a congregation to set aside its Board of Elders, the Assembly at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 to-night, which bour has been specially designated for raising lunds to aid foreign missions in Japan.

SOUTHERN PRESENTERIANS. SOUTHERN PRESHYTERIAMS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South convened to-day at 9 o'mock a. m., with the Moderator, Joseph R. Wilson, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

Dr. H. S. Terger, of Nashville, moved that the report of Dr. Stillman, manager of the Tuscaloosa institute for training colored ministers, be read. Carried.

Dr. Sallman read his report, showing the con-dition of the institute.

Dr. D. K. McFarland, of Sayannah, moved

that the report of the Special Committee on Sabbath Observance be referred to a special Onarieston, S. C., was selected as the next place of meeting of the Assembly.

On motion of Dr. Woodrow, the subject of "Foreign Missions" was selected as the order of the day for te-night, and, on motion of Dr. Grasty, to-morrow night was selected for the discussion of the subject of "Sustentation."

The reports of the Treasurer and the Board of Trustees of the Assembly were read and re-

Dr. Adger, Chairman of the Committee, made report upon the book of the church order,

which occasioned considerable discussion, which is still going on.

The General Assembly met again at 4 p.m., and took up the discussion of the subject of the rerised book, which was unflowed on adjournment of the morning session. Most all of the Commissioners to the Assembly participated in the discussion, and the most animated debate of the session was the result. The question was whether the revised book of the Church order should take the place of the old book. The Assembly decided in favor of the new book. Dr. John Badger, Chalrman of the Committe reporting is favor of the new book, and Dr. Park, upsoider of the old book, debated every inch of the ground on the question.

the question.

The Committee on Overthres reported on the first four overtures, and the Judicial Committee reported on minor matters.

At 8 o clock p. in. the Assembly convened again, and heard several addresses on Foreign Missions.

WISCONSIN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. Madison, Wis., May 19.—The annual meet Maddison, Wis., May 19.—The annual meeting of the Wiscousin Sunday-Schools opened in the Assembly Chamber at half-past 7 this evening. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. C. H. Richards, of the Congregational Church. An address on "The Sunday-School Problems of To-Day" was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York. The attendance at the Convention from abroad was large. The Assembly Chamber was crowded to-night, and much interest manifested. The Convention will continue till Wednesday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL. breigi Disputch to The Prisons.

Sr. Joneph, Ind., May 19.—The Annual Conference of the pastors of the Congregational Churches of Indiana closed its four days' session here to-day. The attendance has been verlage, and all worked in the utmost barnony. sacting a large amount of useful work. All ounced it the pleasantest, best-attended ing held in many years.

JUL SUICIDE. UUU

A Seeming Increase in the Number of Peo-ple Whe Kill Themselves - Yesterday's Record.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
Sr. Louis, Mo., May 19.—Lieut. Charles M.
Carrow, of the Seventh United States Cavalry. committed suicide here to day in his room at the Planters' House by placing a large-sized army revolver to his head and sending a bullet have been accomplished as about \$180 in the asternoon, nothing was known of the affair by the attaches of the hotel until aboutly after 4 o'clock, when a bell-boy who had gone up to the room to deliver a message from the elerk found the door locked from the inside, and, receiving no answer to his summons. and, receiving no answer to his summons, looked through the transom and saw the body of Carrow lying on the bed, soaked with blood, which had flowed from a wound in the right temple. In the right hand of the dead man lay the revolver, held by a death-grip. The hotel authorities, when informed of the above facts, broke open the good leading to Carrow's room and found the body of the young Lieutenant still warm, although life was extinct. No clew has been found as to the motive which led the man to commit the rash act. He left act even a libe bidding farewell to those on earth. The determination to end all was evidently no long-brooded intention. It had been suddenly conceived and executed. The depeased was only 25 years of age, graduated last year at West Point, and immediately joined the Feventh Regiment, which was then stationed at Fort Smith. His father resides at Fortwille, Fa., and is a distinguished divine. Iour correspondent called on Mrs. Gen. Sturgis, in whose family Carrow was in the habit of visiting, and from that lady learned that Carrow was addicted to strong drink, and, when under the influence of liquor, was very nervous and excitable.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Davantour. In. May 19.—William H. Henck,

the influence of liquor, was very nervous and excitable.

Daymsport, i.e., May 19.—William H. Heuck, a respectable German grocer of this city, committed suicide this evening by drowning himself in the river. He first attempted to kill binself with his revolver, discharging it twice, but without producing the desired result. He then procured a skill, and, after pulling out from shore about twenty rods, in the presence of several spectators, jumped out of the boat, sank, rose, sunk a second time, and was seen no more. The body has not yet been found. The boat was secured, and in it was found. The boat was secured, and in it was found. Beuck's coat, in a pocket of which was found a note to his wife, telling why he intended to die. He was somewhat emparassed in business affairs, and had become discouraged, much more so than was necessary, for the stock of groceries would more than pay all his debts. Mr. Heuck was 35 years of age, and leaves no family except a wife.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, May 19.—A Victoria dispatch

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—A Victoria dispatch says ber Britannic Majesty's tron-cled Triumph and correcte Opal sailed for San Francisco yesterday, where they will stop about two weeks, and then proceed to the seat of war in South America.

Boston, May 19.—The special seasion of the New England Labor Reform League has begun. Socialistic ideas in most radical form are embedied in the resolutions.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The clause in the Revenue bill taxing oil was defeated in the House to-night, and the bill passed to a second reading.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Cot. B. C. Shaw furnishes an authentic statement of the falluce of the large carriage works under his Presidency. The liabilities are not over \$100,000 to parties outside of the city. The banks here hold \$116,000. The Company has, at a low valuation, \$100,000 worth of land and buildings, tools and machinery. Ingram Fletcher, banker, has been made trustee for Col. Shaw personally, who had \$109,000 to money in the concerp, and he says every dollar of the firm's debts secured by him personally shall be paid dollar for dollar. The probabilities are that an extension can be arranged so that the Company will resume business within a few days.

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 19.—The Common Council here, composed of eight Nationals, five Republicans, and three Democrats, has had a dead-lock since the first session, May 5, until to-night, over the election of city officers and officers of the Conneil. The Nationals, or Greenbackers, played it fine, and, having captured one of the Democrats, elected their alaid.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Desired Dupaics to The Prince.

ITDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Between 9 and 10 of the Democrats of the George Coleman stepped into a bonas and assess a

CROP PROSPECTS.

DWIGHT, May 19.—The core which was planted two weeks and has come so poorly that farmers are now replanting. These are not exceptional cases, but this condition is so general that it is perfectly safe and correct to state that over half the entire corn crop in not only this locality but in the country engagement is to the ty but in the country surrounding is in the same bad fix. The causes are very simple. The great bulk of the land was plowed over two weeks ago. Until within a few days the weather has been so cold that the ground has not warmed up. Again, the ground was so dry that there was not enough moisture in the soil to sprout the gorn, and there it has lain. These facts began to develop them-These facts began to develop themselves last week, and, in order to satisfy ourselves of the correctness of such statements, we have made personal examination of many cornfields, and have conversed with farmers, who all coincide in the opinion that the fiese planted corn will have to be replanted. Corn, however, that was planted last week so faste seems doing well. This morning we were out in our own fields, and found corn that was planted last Thursday just ready to sprout. What we need at present for corn "to come good" is good hot weather. As regards the oats, they need rain again and, our passures also. The season seems to be shaping for a dry one.

aiso. The season seems to be shaping for a dry one.

Askron, Lee Co., May 10.— Five weeks without rate has had a had effect on all small grain and grass. Some of the corn planted on dry ground falled to come until the rain of the 14th inst. Also complaint of defective seed-corn. Small grain not as good as last year.

BELLEVILLE. St. Clair Co., May 19.— We have a good stand of corn. Acreage largely increased, Winter wheat in better shape than for ten years back. Prospects would not be better.

BROUGHTON, Hamilton Co., May 19.— Winter wheat heading out well. Prespect for crop much better than last year. Not as much corn planted as last year.

Charleston, Coles Co., May 19.—Our farmers are in good spirits, and are looking forward to an old-fashioned "big crop," of winter wheat. Corn is planted, but not no yet.

Xinnia, Clay Co., May 19.—Winter wheat very backward. Not heading yet. Will not be over half a crop. Corn inst. coming up.

backward. Not heading yet. Will not be over half a crop. Corn inst coming up.

PHELLIPSTOWN, White Co., May 19.—Early winter wheat in bloom. Heads short on account of drongat. Fifty per cent of the corn planted. Land in bad condition, cloddy and rough.

JOHNSONVILLE, Wayne Co., May 19.—Corn slow in coming up. Not all in. Pastures doing as well as could be expected. Winter wheat not heading much yet.

MINIER, Taxtwell Co., May 19.—Some fields so dry corn not coming well. Not as much as usual planted. Winter wheat growing finely.

FARMER CITY, De Witt Co., May 19.—Pastures not as good as last year. Stand of corn could not as good as last year. Stand of corn could not be better. Will finish planting this week. Winter wheat looks well. Not headed yet. Goopold. March and April has fibjured the winter wheat very much. Will fall short fully 80 per cept. per cent.

Tamanoa, Perry Co., May 19.—Pastures short. Need rain. Corn a fair stand. Early wheat heading out.

Avox, Fulton Co., May 19.—The late showers have refreshed the crops, but we need much more rain. Acreage of corn not as large as lateresson. serson.

RIGEVILLE, Iroquois Co., May 19.—Soring wheat, oats, and barley injured come by the drongent. Pastures backward. Large acreage of corn planted. Too early yet to determine the stand.

20e per yard. NEBRASKA. Special Dispatches to The Pricuss.

STEELE CITY, Jefferson Co., May 19.—Spring wheat a fine stand. Uninjured by the dry weather. Acreage of wheat, barley, and tast increased fivefold over last year. Corn planted.

last year.

PAWNER CITY, Pawnes Co., May 10.—We have had some rain, which has cheered the tarmers up. Oats and barley fair. Corn mostly planted. Coming well. Prospects for crops as better than last season.

TECUMSEH, Johnson Co., May 19.—Good stand of spring wheat. No injury from drought. Oats look well. Excellent stand of corn. No chinch bugs. Good rains.

Surrow, Clay Co., May 19.—Have had suf-Surroy, Clay Co., May 19.—Have had sur-ficient rams for all crops. Small grain of all kind look exceeding well. Corn all planted and coming finely.

MINN RSOTA.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

COTTAGE GROVE, Washington Co., May 10.—

Wheat Aid not all come until the late rains. Three weeks difference between the stand of grain. Prospect for a crop of wheat not as favorable as last year. Owatonna, Stelle Co., May 19.—Spring wheat has been injured by the drough. Stand is not good. Very poor stand of oa.s. and barley. Crop lookout not as favorable as last season.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRESCOTT, Pierce Co., May 19.—Spring wheat injured by drangth: fully 25 per cent. Osts and barley,—latter sown not more than 10 per cent. Ground now fairly wet down, so that pastures will improve. As the outlook now is we are not warranted is looking for more than 70 per cent of the crop of 1878 in anything.

10 WA.

Brecket Dispatch to The Tribune.

RED OAK, Montgomery Co., May 19.—Stand of wheat rather light. Barley doing fairly. Complanted and coming good. Chinch bugs appearing. No damage to speak of yet. Prospect for wheat not as good as last year. Think we have had enough rain to start the wheat and stop the bugs.

IRVING Tama Co., May 19.—Late-sown wheat is thin. Oats and barley need rain. Complanted. Getting very dry again.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Special Dipacton to The Prisuma.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to incorporate the Continental Telegraph Company of Rantoul; object, to build and operate a line along the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Rallroad; capital, \$5,000; corporators, Benjamin J. Gifford, H. E. Builock, John Penfield, Guy D. Penfield, and Eara Dickinson; also, to the Placer Gold Mining Company of Oregon; capital, \$5,000,000; corporators, Julius Cohen, Emanuel Hartman, O. 8. Buckinson, Seth Wood, G. F. Cline, and Fradenck;

A certificate of organization was filed by the Briek Lahorary Benevolent Association of Chicago; Directors, James Bray, Charles Schriber, Henry Bassett, John Smyth, and Patrick Carey.

Henry Basects, John Smyth, and Patrick Carey.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

St. Jon, Mo., May 19.—Frank Hughes, a young man in the employ of D. A. Constable & Co., left town recently, estensibly to recruit his health, and in the interest of the firm, for whom he has proved a valuable assistant for the last six months. During his absence it was found that some discrepancies axisted in his accounts. When he came home he returned an expense bill of 56 per day during the time gone, and had overdrawn his salary to a considerable extent. His employers gave him a private conference, at the conclusion of which he left the store by the readoor. Since that time, some ten dave ago, nothing has been heard of him. It was discovered that he had left unpaid bills at several places, including his board bill, and had borrowed money from numerous acquaintances.

VERY ILL.

Microst Dispute to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 19.—Dr. George W.

Meetal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., Alay 19.—Dr. George W.
Mears, one of the oldest practitioners in the
city, is suffering from an attack of scute poermonia, and is not expected to survive the sight.
He is Dear of the Faculty of the Medical Dapartment of Butler University.

towns, with the excel
Lyons, Lake View, L
they should be held is
primaries in the city
tioned above will be l

JUL

REPUBLICA

An adjourned mee

toon in the room

ing.

The object of the report of the Committee of the Co

decided to not a constant of a Judge at the sam Convention. The appare for each 300 vote C. H. Willett, the Farwell Hall had b Convention would be o'clock Saturday, Maj The Committee the large of holding the

J. H. Burke stated had been shut-out fo he was in isvor of the work and having direction of judges and Mr. Brainerd, of Espeak, and proceeded Republican party wo and allow the local their own district. Mr. Bliss, of the same effect, after wosed by the omnips that the Evanston C judges selected, with and that they be transmitted to the Company of the wallist of primaries presents. f primaries pro

THE CALL FOR STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO well Hall, 148 Madison cage, on Saturday, M 10 o'clock in the fore purpose of placing in the Circuit Court, to 2, 1879.

The following list primaries was present First Ward—Eight datreet and Third avenu Second Ward—Eight street. Third Ward-Nine a stable, Twenty-second and Wabash avenue. Fourth Ward-Third corner of Thirty-third

Fifth Ward-Five avenue.
Sixth Ward—Six delested street.
Seventh Ward—Six
Twelfth street.
Eighth Ward—Eight
Harrison street.
Ninth Ward—Eight deleson street. on street. Tenth Ward—Five treet.
Aleventh Ward—Big andison street.
Twelfth Ward—Fift Madison street.
Thirteenth Ward—I orner of Lake a Fourteenth W Fitteenth Ward—Strabes atreet.
Sixteenth Ward—Stroner of Sigel and So Neventeenth Ward—North Market street.
Eighteenth Ward—I Turner Hall.
Lake View—Five de The other country gate, and primaries places.
Hvde Park elects Club, and holds no The Committee the

THE the twelver was held a meeting at Ownison and Robey street was filled by Mr. C. C. stated that the ob take some steps prelection. The Twel stronghold, and, in the largest delegation Mr. Ball offered a

in view of the recent ticket of five Republication was unan Mr. Sherburne offi Resolved. That we the Republican Committe a Judge. Mr. R. E. Jenkins ready been mention eminently fitted for Mr. Sherburne speabsolute integrity at Dent. He consider every essential. At this point a directle and the season of the Judges vention, he said, mi and Democrate in n Mr. Sherburne fewonid be the clear Judges. The Demothe issue of partisar must meet the issue other alternative. A vote was then a tion, and both padopted.

Mr. King again to Twelfth Ward she Circuit Judges, and fire the Convention of the sould on This resolution cs This resolution of the thorn to oppose the the shape of a score covering the names ters on the West Si m the table.

Another motion, oted for at the pri Mr. R. E. Jenkin hich was adopted WHERMAS. The patcomplete without osches or driveway astruct and maint years. Such dronstructed and refere, essolved, That a

rilege of sitting down, com-tism of the heart. Thinking-refused, whereupon the man i died instantly. He leaves ildren, and it is believed he a because of despondency, of employment. patch to The Tribune.

lay 19.—Dr. McDermott, of dead in his bed at Ackley art disease is supposed to

PROSPECTS.

LINOIS.

odiche to The Tribune.

The corn which was planting one so poorly that farmating. These are not exceptis condition is so general that and correct to state that over the corn in section in the lower than the corn suntry surrounding is in the suntry surrounding is in the suntry surrounding is in the suntry simple. The suntry simple. The land was plowed over two within a few days the weather at the ground has not warmed round was so dry that there soisture in the soil to sprout there it has lain, an to develop themand, in order to satisfy gan to develop them, and, in order to satisfy recinces of such statements, sonal examination of many ve conversed with farmers, the opinion that the first-ave to be replanted. Corn, planted last week so far This morning we were out and found corn that was say just ready to sprout, present for corn "to come it weather. As regards the in again and, our passures eems to be shaping for a dry

"May 19.— Five weeks with-bad effect on all small grain of the corn planted on dry come until the rain of the complaint of defective seed-not as good as last year. Clair Co.. May 19.—We have n. Acreage largely increased, there abspect has for ten cease-ould not be better. nition Co.. May 19.—Winter at well. Prospect for crop last year. Not as much corn its. and are looking forward

ading yet. Will not be over just coming up.
White Co., May 19.—Early som. Heads short on account per cent of the corn planted. fou, cloddy and rough.
Warne Co., May 19.—Corn Not all in. Pastures doing be expected. Winter wheat yet.
Il Co., May 19.—Some fields aing well. Not as much as

ning well. Not as much as inter wheat growing finely, eWitt Co., May 19.—Pastures sear. Stand of norm could? finish planting this week.

well. Not headed yet.
on Co. May 19.—The severe
and April has injured the wiph. Will fall short fully 30 Co., May 19.—Pastures Coru a fair stand. Early

, May 19.—The late showers crops, but we need much s of corn not as large as last nois Co., May 19. Spring rley injured some by the backward. Large acreage to carly yet to determine the

BRASKA.

uckes to The Fribuse.

lerson Co., May 19.—Spring

d. Uninjured by the dry
of wheat, barley, and tals
or last year. Corn planted.

gration much larger than awnee Co., May 19.—We which has cheered the farmbarley fair. Corn mostly

on. To peece for or a solon. Co., May 19.—Good well. Excellent stand of rs. Good rains. May 19.—Have had suf-rops. Small grate of all well. Corn all planted and

NESOTA.

ches to The Tribune.

Washington Co., May 19. washington Co., May In.—
n very severe. Wheat did
to late rains. Three weeks
to stand of grain. Prospect
of as favorable as last year.
Co., May 19.—Spring wheat
the drough. Stand is not
tand of oa.s. and barley.
favorable as last season.

CONSIN.

the to The Tribune.

to, May 19.—Spring wheat ully 25 per cent. Osts and not more than 10 per cent. It down, so that pastures, butlook now is we are not for more than 70 per cent anything. the to The Tribuna.

mery Co., May 19.—Stand
Barley doing fairly. Corn
cond. Chinch bugs appearpeak of yet. Prospect for
last year. Think we have

art the wheat and stop the May 19.—Late-sown wheat barley need rain. Corn y dry again.

NTERPRISES.

A to The Tribuna.

May 10.—The Secretary of
a license to incorporate
arraph Company of Ranand operate a line alone
& Eastern Railroad; capirs. Benjamin J. Gifford,
Penfield, Guy D. Penfield,
also, to the Placer Gold
regron; capital, \$5,000,000;
oben, Emanuel Hartman,
Vood, G. F. Cline, and Free

mization was filed by the olent Association of Chis Bray, Charles Schriber, Smyth, and Patrick Carey.

OUNG MAN.
ca to The Tribune.

Frank Hughes, a young
D. A. Constable & Constantible of Constantible of

stensibly to recruit his rest of the firm, for whom the assistant for the last is absence it was found a existed in his accounts. I returned an expense bill e externed an expense bill e time gone, and had over-nesiderable extent. His private conference, at the left the store by the rear is, some ten days ago, to him. It was discovanipald bills at several and bill, and had borrowns acquaintances.

Y ILL. May 19.—Dr. George W.
est practitioners in the
in attack of acute pneuted to survive the nightulty of the Medical Deiversity.

ET-SHOP. A to The Tribuna.

—By advice of District-Chief-of-Police Kennady et-Shop," known as the of Trade, to be closed & Co. are the proprie Gun is by far the best,

JUDICIAL. Meeting of the Republican County Committee...The Primaries.

The Ward Clubs Preparing for Action—Correspondence About the Coming Election.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. An edjourned meeting of the Cook County Central Committee was held yesterday after-noon in the rooms of the Union Veteran Club, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, D. J. Avery presi

The object of the meeting being to hear the report of the Committee on the Seventh Judicial District, Arthur Dixon made a report of the work accomplished. He stated that the Committee had reconsidered its previous action and decided to hold a convention for the nomination of a Judge at the same time as the Cook County of a Judge at the same time as the Cook County of the convention. The apportionment of one delegate for each 300 voters had been agreed upon.

C. H. Willett, the Secretary, reported that Farwell Hall had been secured, and that the Convention would be held at that place at 10

Farwell Hall had been secured, and that the Coursellom would be held at that place at 10 c'clock Saturday, May 34.

The Committee then proceeded to charge the hours of holding the primaries in the country towns, with the exception of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Lake View, Leyden, and Proviso, so that they should be held from 5 to 8 p. m. The primaries in the city and in the towns mentioned above will be held from 4 to 7 p. m. Frider.

day.

A motion to allow the Evanston Central Club to sominate the judges and fix the time for the primaries in that town was made by George W. Couch, and was the cause of a long discus-

M. Couch, and was the cause of a long discussion.

J. H. Burke stated that the Fourteenth Ward had been shut-out for a similar purpose, and he was in invor of the Committee doing its own york and having direct supervision of the selection of judges and polling-places.

Mr. Brainerd, of Evanston, was permitted to speak, and proceeded to say that he hoped the Republican party would preserve its integrity, and allow the local Club to direct matters in their own district.

Mr. Bliss, of the Second Ward, spoke to the same effect, after which an amendment, proposed by the omnipresent Burke, to the effect that the Evanston Club present the names of judges selected, with the place decided upon, and that they be transmitted by their representative to the County Central Committee, was passed after some further discussion.

The call of the wards was then made and the list of primaries presented to the Secretary.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION
as agreed upon is as follows:

To the Republican Voters of Cook County: As you are probably aware, the Democrats of this county, as represented by their Central Committee, have declined all overtures extended to them looking to the election of a non-partisan judiciary, and have, in a Convention held by them on the 17th inst., placed a full Democratic ticket in the field, thereby offering an issue to the Republican party and showing a determination to carry politics into all elections, judicial or political; therefore the Republican voters of Cook County are requested to send delegates to the Republican Convention of Cook County, to be held in Farwell Hall, 148 Madison street, in the City of Chicago, on Saturday, May 24, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clook in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of placing in nomination five Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected on Monday, June 2, 1878.

The following list of places for holding the

2, 1879.

The following list of places for holding the primaries was presented and adopted:

First Ward—Eight delegates; corner of Jackson street and Tbird avenue.

Second Ward—Eight delegates; No. 595 State treet.
Third Ward—Nine delegates; Howland's livery
table, Twenty-second street, between State street
nd Wabash avenue.
Fourth Ward—Thirteen delegates; southwest
orner of Thirty-third street and South Park ave-

Sixth Ward—Six delegates; No. 772 South Halsted street.
Seventh Ward—Six delegates; No. 376 West
Twelfth street.
Eighth Ward—Eight delegates; No. 236 West
Harrison street.
Ninth Ward—Eight delegates; No. 144 West Mad on street. Tenth Ward—Five delegates; No. 258 West Lake

rabes street.

Sixteenth Ward—Six delegates; Meyer's Hall, corner of Sigel and Sedawick streets.

Seventeenth Ward—Five delegates; No. 318 Turner Hall.

Lake View—Five delegates; Town-Hall.

The other country towns have each one delegate, and primaries will be held in the usual

places.

Have Park elects delegates direct from the Club, and holds no regular primary.

The Committee then adjourned sine die.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB held a meeting at Ownsiey's Hall, corner of Mad-ison and Robey streets, last evening. The chair was filled by Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat. The Chairman stated that the object of the gathering was to take some steps preparatory to the Judicial election. The Twelfth Ward was a Republican stronghold, and, in all probability, would have the largest delegation in the Convention. Mr. Ball offered a relolution to the effect that, in view of the recent action of the Democrats, a ticket of five Republicans should be put up for Creuit Judges, and, furthermore, elected. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sherburne offered the following:

Reoled. That we cordially indorse the action of the Republican Committee in cailing a Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court at the ensuine election; and, lutther, that we earnestly recommend to the Convention the name of Thomas Dent for said office.

Mr. King thought it was rather too early to nominate a Judge.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins said that Mr. Dent had already been mentioned for the place, and was eminently fitted for it.

Mr. Sherburne spoke at some length on the absolute integrity and great legal ability of Mr. Dent. He considered him a man superior in every essential.

At this point a division of the resolution was called for, when M. Offield said that he hoped to see all political issues elieminated from the canvas for the Judgeships. The Republican Convention, he said, might place both Republicans and Democrate in nomination.

Mr. Sherburne felt that the result of this

ind Democrate in nomination.

Mr. Sherburne felt that the result of this would be the election of Democratic Circuit Judges. The Democrate themselves had forced the issue of partisanship, and the Republicans must meet the issue squarely. There was no other alternative.

A vote was then taken on the divided resolution, and both portions were unanimously adopted.

adopted.

Mr. Kmg again took the floor, saying that the Twelfth Ward should nominate one of the Circuit Judges, and he offered a resolution asking the Couvention to nominate Mr. S. K. Dow. This resolution called forth a manifest disposition to oppose the suggestion of Mr. King in the shape of a score or more of amendments covering the names of pretty nearly all the lawyers on the West Side. The resolution was laid on the table.

Another motion, to pominate delegates to be

Another motion, to nominate delegates to be roted for at the primaries, was also tabled.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins the offered the following, which was adopted:

which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The park system of the West Side is incomplete without one or more suitable approaches or driveways, which is now proposed to construct and maintain; and

WHEREAS, Such driveways or boulevards are to be constructed and maintained at public expense; therefore,

Resolved, That the ordinances and regulations to be made concerning such boulevards or driveways should be broad enough to allow all classes of people to use the same for purposes of pleusure and enjoyment, and that it is the sense of this enterpressing that no vehicle of whatever kind used for each purpose should be excluded from said roads, but that such exclusion should extend to only such business.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club was held at the West Side Opera-House last evening for the purpose of reorganizing. The resignation of the President, M. E. Cole, was received and accepted, and Mr. Peter Willard was elected to the vacancy.

An attempt was then made to choose a committee to mominate delegates for the Judicial Convention, to be voted for at the primaries, but, after a good deal of strenuous opposition,—Is being urged that the meeting was simply for the purpose of reorganization, and not for the transaction of business connected with the

Judicial nominations,—the motion was defeated. It was then agreed that another meeting should be neld Thursday evening at Martine' Hall, and an adjournment was effected until that time at the place designated.

A special meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 385½ Blue Island avenue, Mr. Thorp presiding. On metion, Mesars. Proser, Fanders, Woodman, Hintson, and Dugurd were appointed a committee to report twelve names, from which the Club will at the regular meeting Thursday evening select six delegates to the Judicial Convention

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To be Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 19.—You have well said in your editorial of this morning that the only alternative left to the Republicans is to make nominations from their own party, and that they "take care to present men of such established reputations as to be acceptable to citizens of all parties." I desire simply to "set down naught in malice nor anght extenuate," but to speak right on without dodging issues. There is no gainsaying the fact that the present incumbents do not come up to the test, and that objections lie against them. Let the Democrats make the mistake of renominating their quots, as they have done, but not so the Republicans. They will rue it in defeat if they do. The prophesy is not mine. Right here comes in the question: Have the Judges, in conclave, discharged the duties incumbent upon them under the Constitution within the last two months in a just and impartial manner! A natient and long-suffering public say no. This truth may as well be outspoken as to be only half concealed under the gauze of reserve. They have made their own bed, and, if it prove Procrustean, they can lie on it. No Democratic caucus ever dove deeper into Augean politics, nor came up nastier. They were sufficiently warned in the beginning, and, if they are Judges of the law, they ought to have been of common sense. With proper candidates, however, there need be no lear of meeting the Pemocrate at Philippi. They have run upon their own sword, and so it will prove on the 2d of June.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 19.—Since the Democrats have acted so selfishly in their nominations, allow me to suggest a ticket for the Republican Convention. Received Research Carpatt Garden W. ion: Rogers, Barnum, Garnett, Gardner, W. tion: Rogers, Barnum, Garnett, Gardner, W.
H. King. This ticket would be elected without
doubt; or, Rogers, Garnett, Gardner, Magruder,
W. H. King. This would be equally good, and
would receive the support of all who are acquainted with the qualifications of the candidates. The Republicans must be very careful
and heware of many who are strong and loud
politicians, and equally loud but weak lawyers.
Don't commit the mistake of last spring, —sacrifice the party for men.

THIRTBENTE JUROR. THIRTHENTH JUNON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—You say in your Sunday edition, in speaking of the Democratic nomination, that the Republicans didn't object to Judge McAllister. Is it a fact, or can it be possible that the people of this city have forgotten the thirteenth juryman in the Sullivan trial? Yours truly.

REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

CHICAGO, May 19.—I understand that Gen.
George W. Smith says he will accept the nomination for Supreme Judge in case he is nominated. Why wouldn't that be a good thing for the Republicans to do! He is young, popular, and has, seems to me, every element of success.

THE COURTS.

Record of the Proceedings Yesterday.

Jacob P. De Coudres filed a bill yesterday against his former partner, Magnus Johnson, asking for an account and settlement of their partnership affairs. De Coudres says that in the spring of 1875 he, being the owner of the schooner J. P. De Coudres, agreed to let Johnson use her during that season, and to apply the net proceeds, after deducting all expenses and Johnson's salary as master, toward the payment of a note for \$500 due by complainant to Johnson. The latter thereupon took possession Johnson. The latter thereupon took possession of the vessel, and, as is charged, realized large Tenth ward—First delegates; No. 442 West

Sirvest. Aleventh Ward—Eleven delegates; No. 811 West
Madison street.

Twelfth Ward—Fifteen delegates; No. 811 West
Madison street.

Twelfth War against De Coudres on the above-mentioned note, and the Sheriff has seized and advertised the schooner for sale under the execution. Complainant could not plead his set-off at law, and he now files his bill asking Johnson to account for the profits received from the use of the schooner, and to refrain from proceedings on his judgment until the present suit is decided.

bis judgment until the present suit is decided.

DIVORCES.

Barah Howard filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from Henry Howard, on the alleged ground of cruelty.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to John F. Minkler from Lizzie Minkler for desertion, and to Mary Berry from William W. Berry for bigamy.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce to Sarah Gibson from Robert E. Gibson on the ground of drunkenness.

The motion for injunction in the foreclosure

The motion for injunction in the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Western Union Railroad Company will come up before Judge Drummond this

morning.

The Appellate Court will not meet until a week from to-day, when they will dispose of the remaining business on their hands.

The State street condemnation case is proceeding at a snail's pace before Judge Jameson. The third witness in the case for the prosecution is now on the stand. This is Mr. Brian Philpot, a real-estate dealer, and he is required to give his estimate of the value of each piece or parcel of land on the east side of State street, from Twelifth street to Egan avenue.

rom Twelfth street to Egan avenue. UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Kate Kyle filed a libel yesterday against the proceeds of the steam-tug Goldsmith Maid, to recover \$1,500 due on a mortgage.

BANKRUPTOT.

Discharges were issued to Marc A. Shaffenburg and William F. Seibold, and to Daniel J. Calligan from all debts mentioned in his composition statements.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Michael W. Manning.

A large number of final meetings will be held to-day before the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James D. Smith filed a bill yesterday against Eliza Jane Poor, W. A. Sheridan, administrator of the estate of W. C. Poor, deceased, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 5, Block 28, in the Original Town of Chicago.

The Usweler Company began a suit in debt for \$5,000 against William E. Webb, O. S. Lyman, Alfred Walker, C. A. Walker, and W. H. Sisson.

Henry Lye sued Meiend and Delle Thomas

Henry Lye sued Melend and Delle Thomas for \$1,500. Sigismund Oppenheimer sued Gustay B. Braunschweig for \$1,000.

for \$1,500.

Sigismund Oppenheimer sued Gustay H.
Braunschweig for \$1,000.

CIRCURT COURT.

Patrick Sanders began a suit in debt for \$1,000 against Charles Creighton and Thomas Davis.

Camp & White began a suit by attachment against Robert M. Boone to recover \$1,800.83.

George W. Packard filed a bill against Marv W. Stowe, J. N. Banks, J. C. Lang R. F. Suttle, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,000 on Lots 23, 24, and 25 in Potwin's Subdivision of Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, Block 29, in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14, known as Nos. 358, 860, and 866 Fulton street.

E. B. Stevens and B. F. French began a suit for \$4,000 against Henry Musgrove.

PROBATE COURT.

The matter of the widow of the late H. H. Taylor against the administrators of the estate, which was set for yesterday, was continued until the 29th inst.

Another complication in the Newberry will case, growing out of a certain provision in the will of the daughter, Miss Julia Rose Newberry, which her mother cisims invalid, was postponed until June 10.

In the estate of John Raquet, deceased, letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to hendidren's selections were filed for record, and leave to sell personal property at private sale granted.

Letters of administration in the estate of Fannio Pickett, deceased, were issued to Mulliam S. Pickett, deceased, were issued to Mulliam S. Pickett, deceased, were issued to Honore Scheaban, under bond of \$5,000, which was approved.

In the estate of William H. Wheeler et al., minors, letters of guardianship were lesued to minors, lette

THE BOOK OF THE TOALWAY

JUDGE DEUNEOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general JUDGE DYER—The Custom-House cases.
THE APPELLATE COURT—NO COURT until a week from to-day, when opinions will be given.
JUDGE GARY—386, 396, 417, 422, 427, and 439 to 550, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE JARRSON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, on JUDGE MOORE-18, 19, 22, 23. No case on

hearing.
Junez Rogens—Set case 3,055, Luther vs. Shaff-hauser, and calendar Nos. 234, 235, 237, 238, and 239. No case on trul.
Junez McAllisten—280, 284 to 315, inclusive, except 285, 287, 291, 298, 301, and 303. No case on trial. JUDGE FARWELL-1, 396, Hooker vs. Brumfield 1, 778, Hanke vs. Hanke; and 1, 972, Dinan vs. Besley.

JUDGR WILLIAMS—2, 348, Moffett vs. Green.

JUDGR BOOTR—NOS. 71, 1,084, 1,085, 1,307,
1,311, 1,312, 1,313, 1,317, 1,318, 1,321, 1,322 and 1,323.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 113 (on trial), 103, 85, 125, 126 to 135, inclusive, 138, and 139.
JUDGMENTS.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTES—Mary A.
Woolworth vs. D. M. Tucker, \$488.

COUNTY BOARD.

General Business Yesterday—The Court-House—Rotten Rice and Worse Beens.

A regular meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present except Mr. Burling.

Under the head of unfinished business, the question of building a fence around the County Hospital was taken up.

Fitzgerald remarked that the question was un last year, and it was decided to lay it over

Fitzgerald remarked that the question was up last year, and it was decided to lay it over until the county could afford to erect a brick wall with a stone coping,—a wall in keeping with the beauty of the building. It was designed to put a lumber fence around the Hopital,—merely a temporary affair. He contended that if they wished to fence it in they should expend the additional amount of money neces-

ed that if they wished to fence it in they should expend the additional amount of money necessary to construct a durable work.

In the opinion of Mr. Bradley, a wooden fence was good enough. Mr. Wheeler, with characteristic vagueness, gave his views upon the matter, and wound up by moving that bids be asked for the erection of a wooden, iron, and brick fence.

The matter was laid upon the table in accordance with a motion by Commissioner Boese.

The appointment of a Matron of the Cook County Hospital was then considered. A number of letters were read testifying to the excellent qualities for the post possessed by Mrs. M. Prosser and Mrs. John Hamilton.

Mr. Stewart moved that the Matron's salary be fixed at \$30 a month.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Wheeler, to the effect that the salaries of the Hospital, losane Asylum, and Poor House Matrons be fixed at \$40. He considered \$30 entirely too small. A vote was taken and the amendment lost by a vote of 11 to 3.

The motion of Mr. Stewart was then carried, when Fitzgerald put Mrs. Prosser in nomination and Wheeler selected Mrs. Hamilton.

Mrs. Prosser was declared elected by 12 to 2.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

A mmber of communications of small public importance were read, the most interesting of which was one from J. J. Egan, architect of the Court-House, to the following effect:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County—Gentleman is several drawings and soccifications required for the internal work and finishing of the Court-House are now complete, and it is very desirable to let the work in the following order: First, fire-proof work; second, plastering; third, plambing and gas-fitting; fourth, carpentry; fifth, steam heating; sixth, painting and glazing. The first item should be let without delay, inasmuch as a considerable time will be required for the manufacture of the necessary material, and I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of letting the first five items at an early date, with a view to economy and dispatch in the finishing of the interior. Respectfully, J. J. Egan.

This communication was referred to the Joint

in the finishing of the interior. Respectivity,

This communication was referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service.

Comparoller Farwell called the attention of the Board to the claim of the city against the county for boarding prisoners at the Bridewell, amounting to \$31,507,15. The matter was placed in the hands of the Committee on City Relations. It was agreed, in accord with a recommendation by the Finance Committee, to pay \$9,000 to the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company, being the amount held in reserve in their contract, they having given an indemnifying bond for \$18,000.

ELECTION JUDGES.

BLECTION JUDGES. A lengthy report was handed in by the Committee on Public Service upon various subjects, the most important of which was that relating to the appointment of judges for the forth-coming judicial election. That Committee decided that, having selected judges last fall for the county election, the Board could make no

the county election, the Board could make no appointments at present. The Board could only fill vacancies.

The report also called upon the Board to advertise for bids for hard and soft coal to be used in the county institutions next winter. Considerable discussion over this coal question was indulged in by Messrs. Fitzgerald. Wheeler, Stewart, Coburn, Wood, and Boese. An amendment by the last named was made and carried asking that bids for supplying the separate institutions be received. The report was adopted as amended.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the Board reconsider the action of the last meeting by which the salary of the cashier of the Treasurer's office was reduced.

The Chairman reminded the Commissioner that unless he voted with the majority his motion was out of order.

Mr. Fitzgerald, jumping to his feet and gesticulating wildly, said: "I object to this sort of thing. I won't be browbeaten by you, Mr. Chairman, in this way."

The Chair said he desired only to rule according to the regulations of the Board.

Pitzgerald—i never rise unless I think Pm in order, and I wish you'd find out before you speak. When Pm not in order it will be time enough for you to say so.

The Chair said he merely called the Commissioner's attention to the fact that unless he had you'd with the majority his motion was out of order.

Fitzgerald—Was that what you said!

Fitzgerald—Was that what you said!
The Chair—Yes.
Fitzgerald—Were those the words you used!
The Chairman repeated what he had said at least. first.

Fitzgerald—Well, we won't bother about that now: but I've my opinion of the Chairman. I don't care a d—n. but I won't be insuited.

The Chairman remarked that he had his opinion of the Commissioner also.

This little squabble having been adjusted, Fitzgerald's motion was put and lost.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

This little squabble having been adjusted, Fitzgerald's motion was put and lost.

COUNTY AGENY'S OFFICE.

A motion was made by Commissioner Bradley to suspend all outdoor relief except in cases of sickness and infirmity.

Mr. Stewart moved to include the city.

Fitzgerald thought the Dunty Agent's office should be closed for three mouths, giving as a reason that the office was dealing out rice and beans not fit for hogs. He ventured to say that not even a Commissioner would eat one of the beans, and asserted that the Committee on Public Charities had "committed an abortion" upon all the poor people of the county by foreing them to eat bad beans and rotten rice.

Mr. Spofford explained that the material furnished had been good until the last lot of beans had been received. The contractor had been ordered to take them back.

Fitzgerald asked the Commissioner if he considered himself a good judge of beans.

Spofford thought be was.

Fitzgerald remarked, sarcastically, that he was a good grocer, anyhow, and asked the Commissioner if he ever indulged in beans.

Mr. Spofford replied, "Never," wherenpon Fitzgerald got off the "Pinafore" joke, with an apparent conviction that it had never been heard before.

Mr. Bradley's motion was then adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Eccentricities of a Yankee Shopkeeper.

Eccentricities of a Yankee Shopkeeper.

We have recently heard, says the Boston Heroid, of a character in a New Hampehire town whose personality smacks of individuality and independence so strongly that we wonder of what original spring he has had a monoply to the exclusion of his more ordinary neighbors. This man keeps a "general store." He has kept this same store for twenty years, and one would aimost say the same storely judging from its thoroughly mired up condition and the literal accumulation of dust. He hires no attendant, but does all the work of buying and selling himself. Of course he cannot always be in the store; he must sometimes cat, like other people. When he has occasion to go away, he zoes and locks up the store. He locks up the store when he is til; he locks it up when he comes to Boston to buy goods. In spine of this irregular proceeding he has acquired money, and not a little of it, too. But the really queer thing about the man and his store remains to be told. In one corner, more dusty than anything else in the place, stand two demijohns. There they have stood since the first year this man began business. They were brought by an old countryman to be filled with molasses and vinegar. As he took one in each hand to carry them to his cart at the door, he said he would settle for them the next week when he came down. But the store-keeper had a better plan, and suggested mildly that the jugs better be left, too, till the next

THE VOICE OF THE PROPLE.

The Pawnbrokers Bill.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 19.—As an act of charity, will CHICAGO, May 19.—As an act of charity, will you please inform the public through your valuable columns of the fact that the pawnbrokers, at a united meeting recently held in this city, subscribed \$2,500 with which to defeat the bill now pending before the State Legislature, and which is known as the Pawnbrokers bill, and whose salient features are a reduction of interest from 10 to 3 per cent per month, and a holding of the property one year? This bill—the passage of which would benefit so many of Chicago's worthy poor—is being fought tooth and nail by the most rapacious body of people in the world, i. e., the pawnbrokers. Say, Mr. Editor, are such things to be? All that has been stated above can be proven, and names given of those interested in defeating the bill. By inserting the above you will sid JUSTICE.

South-Side Street-Care.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 19.—Street-car etiquette, street-

CHICAGO, May 19.—Street-car etiqu car manners, and the general good behavior o street-car passengers has in times past created considerable discussion. But I have no desire to argue this point, for people appear in public as they have been taught to appear in private as they have been taught to appear in private life. I do not expect to reform the manners of the South-Side population of Chicago by delivering a secture on street-ear manners, even if it were necessary. Childhood is the time and home the place for such instructions. I simply wish to call the attention of the hundreds of people on the South Side who patronize the street-cars daily, week after week, month after month, and year after year, to the subject of car-fare. On year after year, to the subject of car-fare. On the North and West Sides passengere are alyear after year, to the subject of car-fare. On the North and West Sides passengere are allowed the privilege of procuring tickets at the rate of twelve fares for 50 cents, or twenty-five for \$1, while South-Side passengers are obliged to make change every time they step on a street-car, which is inconvenient and annoying, and more expensive. Times are hard, and business is dull in most all branches. Firms have been obliged to reduce expenses by reducing the wages of those in their employ. Many young girls who have mothers or young brothers or sisters depending on them for support, or are obliged to pay board and provide for themselves, also many hard-working men who have families to care for, go to and from their work on the street-cars. Still they are obliged to pay as much fare as before this great financial panic. Now, I ask, is this right! Is it just! Through the columns of The Thisune I appeal to the citizens of the South Side to join me in asking the Cliv Rallroad Company to issue tickets as on the North and West Sides (but not at the expense of the drivers and conductors, they already receive little enough for the many hours they are obliged to work). I think it no more than right that the Company should provide tickets to accommodate the people who patronize them, as we might truly say, by the wholesale. Who will now join me asking what we might justly demand? Respectfully,

THE INDIAN TERRITORY. The reports received from the Indian Territory continue to show that the movement has been fostered for speculative purposes by interested parties, and in the last paragraph of the report given below there is a hint of the in-spiration of the newspaper paragraphs which nave in reality composed the greatest strength of the movement.

Col. C. H. Smith, of the Nineteenth Infantry,

reports to military headquarters in regard to the movement upon the Indian Territory as

follows:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 15.—I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders directing me to go to Coffeeville, Arkansas City, and Wichits, Kan., and other points as might be necessary, on duty connected with unlawful immigration into the Indian Territory. I proceeded hence accompanied by First-Lieut, and Adjutant George H. Cooke, Nineteenth Infantry, to Coffeeville, Monday, May 5, and arrived there as 9 o'clock the same evening. A detachment of one officer, Lieut, Cushman, and ten men of the Sixteenth Infantry from Fort Riley arrived there on the same train. At Coffeeville I met Indian-Inspector-General McNeil, and Indian-Agent Miles. Gen. McNeit stated that he had reliable information that a train of five or six wagons of emigrants had gone into the Territory that day. I told him that if he or Agent Miles would request me to do so, as at the time my instructions required such a request before I could act, I would send the ne to do so, as at the time my instructions required such a request before I could act. I would send the detachment to bring the parties back. After some hesitation and delay McNeil and Miles decided not to make any request. I then called their attention to the advantage to be gained by the country to different modes. detachment to bring the parties Dack. Alter some hesitation and celay McNeil and Miles decided not to make any request. I then called their attention to the advantage to be gained by sending scouts to different points in the Territory and telegraphing to different places for information, both of which suggestions seemed to be favorably considered by them, but no results have been reported to me. I remained in Coffeeville until Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., without learning of anything of any importance whatever. The people did not manifest interest enough in the matter to talk about it. Wednesday morning I drove to Independence, eighteen miles. This town was the headquarters of one "Commander Carpenter," and I arrived on the day that had been advertised by him for the grand movement from Independence into the Territory. But, instead of anything like what had been advertised, I did not find there any more interest or excitement about the matter than I had found in Coffeeville. Carpenter left before my arrival, and the people reforred to him with disrespect only. It appeared that he did not have any influence or following whatever. Thursday morning I took the stage westward to Winfield Kan, about 100 miles by road over Eik City, Eik Falls, and other towns, and resched Winfield Friday morning. The people of the section through which I passed knew nothing or the matter except what they had read in the newspapers, and were glad to get a reliable account of me. Saturday I drove down from Winfield to Arkansas City, about afteen miles, and returned the same evening. At Arkansas City I found Lieut. Bennett and a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry. Nothing of importance was obtained at that point to report. Sanday I went from Winfield to Winfield Kan, and accepted from time to time, and have great confidence that they will be promptly executed. I remained in Wichita until Tuesday morning, when, in pursuance of orders, I started for this place, arriving Wednesday, the Lith inst.

From the section through which I wen

One of the country members of the New York State Assembly the other day concluded a speech as follows: "What is this sound that we hear? It is, sir, the voice of the vox populi demanding the passage of this bill!"

The distinguished prims donns, Mme. Rose, uses "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and testifies "they seem to act especially upon the organs of the voice and produces clear enunciation." Colds, hearseness, or sore throat can scarcely exist when this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts give satisfaction. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Jain Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays.

Simms. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-tecond-ex.

S.M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-at, near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1.
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-et.,
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Faney
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

PERSONAL-FIFTH-NINTH-ST.. ROCK ISLAND neon train Monday. Address, in perfect confidence, W. Tribune, stating when in town again.

MEDICAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-LOTS ON DEABBORN-AV, AN P. North State-st., between North-av, and Schiller-Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State at Cass-sts. Apply to owner. 232 Chicago-av, ...

FOR SALE-S2 FEET BY 169, WEST FRONT, C. Fills-sv., near, Douglas-place; price, 845 per focash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearbor.

Filis-av. near Douglas-place; price, san per rocash. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 37 Dearborn.

POR SALE—sero—30 ROOM TWO-STORY FRAMED of the blocks of fock lained as shops; this is certain the blocks of fock lained as shops; this is certain the blocks of fock lained as shops; this is certain to be seen to start of the certain the city of Chicago; because out \$2,00 for roof fored in the city of Chicago; because out \$2,00 for roof fored in the city of Chicago; because out \$2,00 for roof fored in the city of Chicago; because out \$2,00 for roof fored in the city of the promoth. Call at one sages a bargain. T. B. BOYD. Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH Side, 50x100 foct, on Indiana-st. between Rush and Pine: price low; long time. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 38 Handolph-st.

POR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RIGHT—eenth-st., handown house, with 34-foot lot, very cheap. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE—THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT house No. 37 Twenty-fifth-st., in perfect order, at a decided harzain if soid immediately. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE—LOTS NRAR MILWAUKEE-AV convenient to street cars, 31% fock foront; price from \$225 to \$300; terms to suit. JAMES M. ALLEN, 156 Washington-st. Room 45.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT t one block from holes at Lagrange, 7 miles from hicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, ocents IRA BROWN, 142 Laskille 4t. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$16,500-HERE IS THE FINEST established for in Illinois; depot on the farm; four nic The acre farm in l'linois denot on the farm; four nice dwellings; every acre under good fence and cultivation, and no better land in the Suste; sixteen miles from Peroria, on Chicago & Rock Islahd Italicoad; spiendid barus, stock, water, wind-mills, and sixty acres of elegant bearing orchards of every kind of sine resist. This is the cheapest farm ever offered in the West; the improvements alone cost over \$50.00; they are all No. 1 and in first-class condition. About 300 acres of this land is now rented at \$4 per acre cash; the busines \$8.50 cash. Want \$10.000 down; businese can run or be paid. Any amount of sine stock can be bought on the farm at their cash value (no trade; A grand and first-class bargains, T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED-A SMALL, NICK, CHEAP SUBURBAN place in Evanston or Hyde Park. Address, giving particulars and price, O 58. Tribune office. PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 itsandolph-st., Restablished 1884.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, planos, etc. without removal. Boom 11, 65 Dearborn-st.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A planos without remova. 101 Randopa-re-, Room 4.

COLORADO—A PORTION OF THE FIRST INtallment of working capital stock of the Chicago 
Enterine Gold & Six and the Colorado 
Enterine Gold & C I HAVE A RESIDENCE BLOCK ON THE WEST Side leased to responsible families for a rear for 51,220. I will assign said leases to any person ho will sedvance me \$700, as I cannot remain here. 163 Randolph-st., Room 58.

dolphest., Room 38.

MONEY WANTED—\$7,000 ON A GOOD FARM, and \$500 on lord in good locality, forgood parties. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LUAN ON FURNITURE AND MER-dhandles of every description at log per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the ALY. J. C. & G. PARBY. 169 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—\$1.800 FOR THERE TEARS AT 7 PER cent and commission, or 8 apr no commission, on 50 by 125 feet on Wentworth-av., east front. 200 feet south of Thirty-first-st. Title &1. P 80, Tribune. \$1.000 TO LOAN AT A PER CENT AND NO COMMISSION OF REAL SECURITY. J. H. EOFF, Room 14 Feaper Block.
\$4.000 TO LOAN ON FARMING LANDS; TO LOAN ON FARMING LANDS; TO FIRTHER, ROOM 8. \$10.000 Movey in Hand to Loan on Apply to J. N. & F. W. BARKER, Attorneys, 123

MISCELLANEOUS. A TTENTION, TAILORS—THE TAILORS OF WILIng Store, have presented a bill of prices, and request
you not to appy to them for work until they receive a
lavorable answer. Dy P. FARRELL, at 978 State-et.

LEADVILLE—INFORMATION CONCERNING
times and authenticated ore specimens furnished
for a nominal fee. Correspondence solicited. Address
THOMAS M. O'BRIEN, Notary and General Agent.
Box 2328, Leadville, Col. EADVILLE MINING PROPERTY BOUNDED AND sold, mines examined and reported upon. MAD DIGAN & GLASSEROOK, Leadville, Col. ADIES WANTED TO LEARN CORNWELL'S
Laystem of drescutting for \$5; full instructions 'free;
great inducements to canvassers and agents; apprentices guaranteed to become perfect dressmakers. Call
at 209 State-st., Room 22. OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE d ment; best of care; professionals in attendance, 245 south Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

OLDIERS, SAILORS, AND THEIR WIDOWS ARE Oncarly all entitled to something from the Government. Send or cail. Information free. Capt. G. R. SINS, 33 Clark-st.

ment. Send or call. Information free. Capt. G. R. SIMS, SG Clark-8.

WANTED—A LARGE TENT TO ACCOMMODATE 100 or 200 persons for sleeping. Address 72 Monroe-st., Room 35.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR MOVING PURPLOSES, west of Halsted and south of Lake-st. Address, stating location, size, and price, N. S. Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR BUILDER HAVING SUMMERS, SUMMERS, DESTANDING TO AND STATEMENT OF STATEMENT OF SUMMERS. Replewood. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SCOW OB LIGHTER, combine River Lumber Company.

LOST—A LARGE LIGHT-BROWN CURLY DOG, a liberal reward will be paid for his return to 183 North Curtis-st. Curtis-st.

OST-MONDAY MORNING-ON MICHIGAN-AV.,
Detween Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth-sts, a lady's
portmonnae containing bills and memorandum. Finder
will leave at 828 Michigan-sv. and receive reward.

OST-A YOUNG SHEPHERD DOG, WITH RUStest collar on; no marks; answers to name of Prince:
So reward will be paid. HAMMOND & LOVEJOY, 94
and 96 Market-st. st reward will be paid. HAMMOND & LOVEJOY, 9s and 96 Market-st.

LOST-THE GENTLINAN WHO PICKED UP A L \$10 note at entrance to Journal office yesterday atternoon will oblige by leaving it with Dr. Rowe, of the Ffeld newspaper. Advertiser can prove his loss.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN-A SMALL GREYHOUND Sut, 3 months old; answers to call of Dinah. Streward and no questions asked if, returned to 350 West Madison-st.

CTOLEN-SUNDAY NIGHT, FROM STABLE 600 West Lake-st., one roan mare, 154 hand, heavy with foal, and leather top racht buggy, painted black, and rubber-triumed harness. Alberal reward will be given for any information leading to recovery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 23 DEstrable lodging rooms; well rented, good location.
Apply at Room 1. 198 West Madison-st.

POR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF
years, a sand farm convenient to the city; capacity,
64,000 loads of plaster sand per manum. Apply to G.
H. WARD, Boom 24, 162 Washinston-st.

POR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. LOTS
of work; profits iargs; been in business since 1871;
84,000 required. Apply at 36 South Market-st.

POR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. LOTS
of work; profits iargs; been in business since 1871;
84,000 required. Apply at 36 South Market-st.

POR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

CON CONTROL OF THE BEST CORNER GROary and liquor stands on the West Side; doing a
good business; party leaving town. Address O 55,
Tribune office. \$1.600 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK, AND good will of the saloon 98 Randolph-st. Coolest room and best stand in the centre of the city.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. PENNOYER & CO...

DENNOYER & CO...

manufacturers of fine carriarca, now have on exhibition a choice selection of desirable carriarca, specially appropriate for the season, finished with the fashionable colors; these are of the best quality and price reduced to correspond with the times. For our side spring business wagons, which are the schnowledged standard for general excellence, we find an increasing demand arising solely from merit.

In stock and finishing a complete assortment of our unequaled pleasure wagons on elliptic springs; also phaetons, etc., etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and crocks; a few good accond-hand buggles.

WANTED-NINE MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR restatrant use. Address Box 170, La Porte, ind.
THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 WEST Madison-st., sell furniture, stoves, carpets, crockery, etc., on monthly payments at bottom prices. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT FOR A POPUlar and ready celling subscription-book. W. H.
SHEPARD, Room SI, 68 Dearborn 48. BUILDING MATERIAL. 3.000 TARDS OF SAND FOR SALE AT Thirty-fourth-st, and Michigan-av., cheap; all on the street.

POUNDRY JUST OPENED—ORDERS SOLICITED Frand satisfaction guaranteed. Shoenberger from Foundry, 69 and 66 Michigan-st. MUSICAL BOOKS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY.

United States Medical Dispensatory and many advances curred.

Lith edition; sheep: published at \$10; a few more advice free, Call or write N.J. AIRLY, M.D., 134 Clark.

105, 53, CHAPINE corner Medican and Desponses.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

TO RENT-845 WASHINGTON-ST., see WAR-ren-sv., 110 Oakisy-ar, and see Monros-st., sone-fronts, dising-room and kilose on parior floor, fur-nace and gas-fatures; convenient and complete. 323 to \$30 per month. IH. POTVIN, 128 Washington-st., To RENT-1048 MICHIGAN-AY., 3-STORY AND basement brick, all modern conveniences, and large barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, IS MILES FROM oliky—House, 10 rooms, brick collar; barn; large positivy houses; 7 kere of garden; variety of fruits, evergreens, etc.; near station; beautiful view of lake; 22). M. I. MOTH. Winnetks. TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., FRONT block. Apply to N. NORTON, 301 West Washing-ton-st. West Side.
TO RENT - SINGLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, 50 and 52 West Madison-st. Inquire at 204 LaSaile-st., basement.

TO RENT-UPPER PART OF HOUSE 1087 WEST Lake-st., at \$8. Apply to W. L. CARVER, 48 South Clark-st. TO RENT-7 ROOMS AND 5 CLOSETS ON FIRST floor above store 659 State-st., for \$18. Inquire at 204 LaSalle-st., basement. TO RENT-FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON third floor of 48 and 48 South Clark.; to gentlemey only. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-out board: also front and back parlor. April at 191 North LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-STORE, BARMENT, AND LOFT, NO.
51 Market st., special adapted for commission and produce business, JALTER MATTOCKS, 40
Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

Miscolinneous.
To RENT-LARGE BOM WITH STEAM POWER:
team elevator: grd light; suitable for manufacturing, printing or book bindery, etc. Apply to PIT-KIN & CRUVKE, rea 119 Clark-st.

To RENT-LARGE BRICK WARROUSE ON R. L.
Esliroad is Pen. 300 feet from Illinois River: underground tameglo river and hand-care for grain; it can be shipped by cannot or all. Apply to Mrs. J. M.
DAY, 30 Lag-av, or E. C. DAY, Chamber of Commerce, koop 18.

To RENT-IHAVE A 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING
on one of the best points on the South Side near Twenty-econd-st., which owner would fix up for a first-class restaurant and saloon; sood opines for work is the manufacturing of JACOS WEIL & 50. 87 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-THE NORTHWEST CORNEE OF STATE Henias of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TORENT-THE NORTHWEST CORNEE OF STATE
and Lake-sts., first floor above the store, good
light all round, suitable for most any business, casy
stairway, and entrance front and rear; will be rented
cheap to a good party. Apply to D. W. IRWIN, 2
Chamber of Commerce, or H. M. SHERWOOD, 70
State-st. TO RENT-I WILL GIVE A SMALL PAMILY with good references a rare chance for house-keeping (house furnished) in choice locality, with very pleasant surroundings, on very favorable terms. Address P 43, Tribune office. TO REWT-SECOND FLOOR SS AND 40 LA SALLE-st., 40x85, elevator, good light, well suited for job-blow, Room & Tribune Striding. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE FUR-nished rooms for light housekeeping, or would care for furnished house and pay moderate rent for party going away for summer. Best city reference, Address OS, Tribuse office. WANTED-TO RENT-ON USEST OR NORTH
Wanted-To RENT-A FURNISHED HOTEL IN
man. Address HOTEL 539 Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON WEST OR NORTH
Eide, cottage of first fist of 5 rooms; rent not to
exceed \$10 per month. Address O 63, Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHANCE
FROM THE LARGEST STOCK OF
ORGANS
IN THE CITY
From well-known makes, on easy monthly payments.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new
New squares or upright planes for sale on monthly payments.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A TENTION-PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IN ADvance).
Pianos repaired, polished, etc.
Pianos moved, boxed, and shipped.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

RKED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

191 and 183 State-st,

A FINE NEW STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARR AND
apright, just arrived from the East, to rent or for
sale on installments. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State
and Adams-sta. A TTENTION — TO RENT — NEW ROSEWOOD A pisnos: rent-money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

OHICKERING UPBIGHT PIANOS.

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OHICKERING UPBIGHT PIANOS.

OHICKERING UPBIGHT PIANOS.

Nomething very new.

Tone-as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand. Repeating action of lightning quickness.

Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.

Has a new patent deak—the only convenient musicholder ever used on upright pianos.

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197 and 195 State-st.

ORGANS DIANOS

PIANOS TUNED.

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ORGANS TUNED.

ORGANS TUNED.

ORGANS TUNED.

ORGANS REPAIRED.

We employ a corps of ten of the best workmen that money can hire, and gusrantee the highest class of work at moderate prices. Old instruments made to look like new if desired. & HEALY.

State and Monroe-sta.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO: TRADE FOR STOCK of millinery. Address O SS, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING. 1079 WABASH-AV.—HOOM ON THE PARLOR floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge-First-class board, 54 to 56 per week, with use of plane; day board \$3.50. with use of plane; day board \$3.50.

\*\*MOUSE HOUSE, WABASH-AV. AND TWENTY-A second-st.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; Pirst-class boarding hotel. Takes transients at boarding rates.

\*\*CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARDING-state. 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room per day. \$1.50 to \$2.00, per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, turnished rooms rented without board.

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\*\*TUTNINGOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST... BIGHT OP-

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Paimer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week. Transient \$1.50 per day.

RISCELLAMOOUS.

PREE INFORMATION GIVEN TO RELIABLE
people regarding elegant rooms and first-class
boarding-blaces in the very best city and suburban locations. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Boom 3 Tribune Building.

AGENTLEMAN AND WIFE (CHRISTIAN PEOpole preferred) wishing board for the summer in a
quiet country home, with all conveniences. 1% hours
from Chicago, will address H. A. S., Tribune office. CENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR FAMILY, OR FOUR single parties can field boarding in a private family at Evansion. Terms, 85 per week. Address F. E. G., BOX 786, Evansion.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE PAMILY.
between Obio-st. and Chicago-av., cost of Clarkst., for gentleman and daughter is years of age; genteman away part of the time: first-class reference
given and required. Address P 92, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-LOT SAX2S. BETWEEN METhomose and Engene-sis, on Wells, on block south
of the mirrance to Lincoln Park; want dwelling and
lot worth \$3,000, clear. T. B. BOYD, Room v. 179
is dison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—\$5,000—8 NICE RESIDENCE LOTS
(clear) in Philadelphis, within block of street-care
and depot. I want residence in Chicago. Will assume
\$2,000, and give some one a good bargain. T. B.
BOYD, 175 Madison-st., Boom v. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

WANTED WATE HELF.
In this column, three lines or less, 25 pair posetion, Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-TAILORS BY THE FEET AT 180 WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGESMITS and painter. C.C. Manufactering Ca., 11 and 11 Clay-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
WANTED-ONE YOUNG YAN, HANDY AT tools, to put up wire screens Inquire of KELLEY, Tribune Building. WANTED-A BARBER ATO SCUTH HALSTED WANTED-THREE HARNESSMAKERS AT West Medison-st. LA H. TUBBS. WANTED-A MAN COOK: COLORED PRE-WANTED-A PRACTICAL CARRIAGE WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER; one who is a good alessman. Address, giving particular, 0 of Tribune office.

WANTED-DUR GOOD PAINTERS AT 1007 INdiana-as R. HETHERINGTON.

WANTED-COAT-TAILORS OF SKILL WHO DEsire was every day in the year. WILLOUGHBY,
HILL & Cr., corner of Madison and Clark-tst.

WANTED-CAPRIAGE TRIMMER OR STITCHer also carriage-painter, at 105 Randolph-st.

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WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER AND stallman and a practical bookkeeper, to come will recommended. 136 North Clark-st.

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serve in a grocery store. Must speak German and
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Apply immediately at Atherton House, 973 Wa-WANTED-A COOK, AT THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK ON A GRAINSt., up-stairs. WM. HAKER. Conchinen. Tonmsters. &c.
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STUATIONS WANTED PANILLES IN MEETS OF SOCIED COMMENTS OF GENERAL STREET COMMENTS OF STREET

PARTNER WANTED-A SPECIAL PARTNER with from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in cash; who have been supported interest on cashed peccessary. None but first-class parties need apply. RA Tribune office.

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Clark street, opposite the Couri-House. Engagement of E. T. Stetson. "Neck and Neck."

Lake Shore, foot of Madison street. Forepaugh's Robinson's Show.

White Stocking Park, Lake Shere, foot of Washington street, ween the Boston and Chicago Clubs at 3:30. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 30s, A. F. & A. M.—Regu-ar Meeting Tocaday evening, May 20. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the lodge. C. H. CRANE, Socretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1879.

The wife of Senator Baucz has just made her " greatest effort," and very properly calls it Rescon Conkland Bruce. Everybody is doing as well as could be expected.

Gov. Cullow has issued a prolama recommending that the 80th of May be observed as a general holiday, and requesting the people of Illinois to white on that day in honoring the memory of the heroic dead by the customary decoration of the graves of Union soldiers.

The county portion of the big building in the Court-House square is so nearly com-pleted as to walls and roof that the architect urges that immediate steps be taken to sward the contracts for the fire-proof work, the plastering, plumbing, and gas fitting, car-pentery, steam heating, and painting and glazing.

The Common Council last evening confirmed two of the Mayor's nominations—Mr. Warles as Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Cammon as attorney for the lower ENHY, Collector ONAHAN, and Comp er Walten were approved, and those officers are now properly equipped for beginning

When the Illinois Legislature assembled ay morning after its over-Sunday reess there were present in the Senate twenty-one, and absent thirty; while in th sixty-nine answerd to their names, and eighty-four did not. It is no wonder Gov. Cullow is getting disgusted and se-riously considering the question of pro-roguing the disgraceful crowd.

It is stated as a fact worthy of intere that since the first day of January, 1879. the day when specie resumption was in-augurated, there has been received by the sury of the United States in exchange for ks \$200,000 more of gold coin than was paid out for greenback redemption. The total amount of legal-tender notes presented ption in coin since Jan. 1, is \$4,-People are in no hurry to convert currency that is so readily convertible as

The Republican Judicial Convention for the nomination of five Judges of the Circuit Court is to be held next Saturday, May 24, at Farwell Hall. The nomination by the ocrats of a full ticket composed of Dem. ocrats has left the Republicans no alterna-tive but to select and place before the people five caudidates whose ability and fitness for the high office of Circuit Judge shall be approve of the course of the Democrats in soiling the judicial ermine by contact with

The Sunday question came up last evening a the Common Council in the form of a main the common council in the form of a ma-jority report against the adoption of a reso-lution ordering the closing of the saloons on Sunday, and a minority report favoring the resolution. By a vote of 20 to 14 the minor-ity report was laid on the table, and the the Council that it is not expedient to compel the closing of saloons on Sunday. The fact did not escape notice that Ald, Turax, a Democratic candidate for judicial honors, dedged the vote by making it convenient to be absent from the hall at the time the roll was being called. Being a candidate for Circuit Judge and acting in the capecity of Alderman at the same time has its disadvantages.

Mr. Branz spoke in the Senate yesterday to "a crowded house," and regaled his anditors with one of his happiest efforts in the line of off-hand oratory. He is always at his best and brightest when he can provoke his political opponents to frequent interruptions, and in this respect he was especially successful. His quotations from Confed-

ference that it was purposely inflammatory. Mr. Vancz, of North Carolina, followed in a speech which could not be called a reply to Mr. BLAINE, since it dealt only in the worn-out arguments and pretenses that the Republicans intend to employ troops to overswe free voters and use Supervisors to drive honest men from the polls. The debate has now practically closed in the Senate, and a vote on the Legislative bill will be taken this

In accordance with a well-settled practice in criminal procedure, which is just as well as courteous and generous, Judge Dyns, presiding in the United States District Court in the Custom-House trials, yesterday lirected the jury to render a verdict of guilty" in the cases of Messrs. Porres, Hull, WHEATON, and this was accordingly done. The counsel for the Government were free to admit that nothing evidence in any manner con nected these defendants with the conspiracy to defraud charged in the indictment and the Court, in its instructions to the jury, was good enough to express the opinion that if at the time the indictment was found the Sovernment had in its possession no other evidence affecting these three defendants than has been developed during the trial, no indistment ought to have been found against

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

In the madness which ruled the Democratic party just preeding the Rebellion, the wildest and most irrational of all the men of wildest and most irrational of all the men or that day were the Democrats in Congress from the Northern Stats. The South had for some years controlled the Democratic party. The South in Congress was practic-ally a unit, and controlling the majority in each branch of Congress, and controlled also the President and his Cabinet. The Northern Democrats in Congress were literally the slaves of those who represented the superior race. The South had no more worky cham-pions and defenders than were furnished by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Massachu-setts, and Indiana. At the Charleston Con-vention, which was the preliminary strike for secession and rebellion, the Northern Democrats were the stronges advocates of a union of the "Solid South, Had it not been for these, it is probable th Rebellion would not have been attempted it was the hope and confident expectation of a divided North that induced these men to plunge the nation into civil war. The South, warned by that precedent, ought not to be deceived at this time. FERNANDO Wood held out false expectations to the South in 1860; he is doing the same now. The Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, and Ohio Democrats then threatened, in case o Onto Democrats then threatened, in case of war, that the Republicans would find "a fire in the rear" if they attempted to coerce a sovereign State. These same men are now urging this same "Solid South" to push on their aggressions, to starve the Government, to reduce the Executive to a nonentity, to abolish the army, and "repeal exercites of the legislation of the rear". every vestige of the legislation of the war." Senator Thurman and Tom Ewing are playing the parts of VALLANDIGHAM and ALEX Long, and the South are believing the proestations of WALLACE and CLYMER as they did those of BIGLER and JESSE D. BRIGHT in

Can the South be ignorant of the fate these men of 1860 all met at the hands of the people? Has the South forgotter that these people sunk into public contempt because of their treachery to the country, and because of the cowardio which restrained them from following their convictions,? There is a crop of Democrats ripening for the sickle in 1880 which will be which was cut down in 1861. The Demo-crats from New England, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as many o those in Pennsylvania and New York, who are now fawning upon the South, will h buried under the avalanche of 1880 as were those Northern promoters of rebellion i

1861. The South was then told that the North would not fight, but in 1861 the North was a unit. The South is now told to go on abolish the army, repeal the Election laws the North will not care; but in 1880 not Congressional supporter of the conspiracy now hatching at Washington will survive the popular wrath.

There are some Southern men who are be

ginning to see this, and the wonder is that it is not discovered by every man at the South who is not really in favor of another armed collision with the North. The New York Herald publishes the following authorized expression of opinion by Mr. Evins, a memper of Congress from South Carolina

"The Democratic majority have done all they could to secure the repeal of the odious laws in question. It was in the power of the President to defeat their efforts, and he has exerted that power. defeat their efforts, and he has exerted that power. The responsibility for the failure rests upon him and his party alone. As the Democrats cannot pass the measures in the face of their opposition, we ought now to accept defeat gracefully and pass the appropriation bills at once without the political riders. We ought even to pass them first and then offer bills repealing the obnoxious laws as separate measures. This course would leave the Republicans without excuse for their opposition, as we would be acting in manifest and perfect good faith, and they could not say that we were holding back the appropriations by way of threat. If they refused at last to pass these measures, we could go before the country and let the people decide upon them."

Mr. Evres thought the South ought not to allow itself to be drawn from its duty by Northern Democrats. He said:

"We should not allow ourselves as Southern man to be diverted from what we think is the true interest of the people by any pleas of party necessity on the part of the Northern Democrata. We are really the majority of the Democratic party in each branch of Congress, and will be held responsible for the legislation of Congress. We have the right, therefore, to dictate the policy to be pursued. Any attempt to adjourn without passing the appropriation bills will be considered revolutionary by the country, and we cannot afford to be put in that position. We have been between the upper and nether, millstones long enough. We are willing to do the voting and allow the Northern Democrate to hold the offices, but we claim the right to shape the policy of the party for which we must and will be held responsible. What CONKLING said in his recent speech is true, that we are the controlling power in both branches, and while it may be very pressant for Northern politicians, seeking their preterment, to keep up sectional strife, our interests demand that we adjourn without providing the means of carrying on the Government, I believe it would solidify the North as much as did the firing upon Fort Samter in 1861. Our Northern Democratic friends might then find the tide too strong for them and leave us in the lurch by seeking new alliances with the National or Greenback party. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We cannot afford to take the risks which they can. We "We should not allow ourselves as Southern aen to be diverted from what we think is the true

tleman from South Carolina foresees more clearly than do his Democratic allies from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, that the re-Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, that the reobjects to the newspaper because in his
fusal to pass the appropriation bills and the
disbandment of the army will "solidify the
lishes facts which it would be better North as much as did the firing upon Fort umter in 1861." We be to that Northern member of Congress who by his vote defeats the appropriations for the support of the Government in order to deprive the President of the means of executing the laws, enforcing or der, and preserving the public peace whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever it may be disturbed or threatened! The scouer that those Northern men who defy the general sentiment of the people of the North have no constituencies, that they are promising a popular support which they cannot furnish, and that the old game of 1861, of using the South " to play the cat to the Northern doughface monkey, is now again playing, and that the results, with all their crushing force, will fall upon the South mainly and upon the whole Democratic party, the sooner will the South understand that its true policy is to act fairly, honestly, and with full re-

BEECHER VS. THE NEWSPAPER. On Sunday the Rev. Henny Ward Brack-an devoted a large share of his sermon to the newspapers. He regards them as "difficul-ties in the way of Christian progress," as "exerting a malign and morbid influence," as emitting "mephitic gases that invade our dwellings day by day," as a "representative of that side of man which is lowest and most animal," as a "picture of that which is most repugnant to Christian morality and delica-cy." He admits that they "are noble chan-nels of learning, and intelligence, and in-spirations to virtue and patriotism," but complains that through their vigilance "man is shown up in all his nakedness," and "nothing is hidden from sight." He admits that "if the people would not read such news the papers would not print it"; that they expose the carrion in the markets of the world because people are purchasers of it'; but, nevertheless, concludes with this awid denunciation by comparison: "Rome had ler gladiators, Spain her bull-fights, England er bear-baits, and America has her newspapers." Then he asks himself whether 'this is an assault upon newspapers," and replies emphatically in the negative, as follows:

"No more than upon Christian families or the whole community. Inside and outside the churches people love call, love the faults and failings of men, and to have newspapers bring them to their doors, and, with their thousand excellences, newspapers to-day were not half so bad as those who read them. He had ne don't the proprietors of all daily newspapers would be glad to instruct their editors and reporters to leave out all vile views, if possible, but the people demand it, and so the papers supply them with it."

No fault can be found with Mr. BENGRER'S haracterization of the modern newspaper on the score of its being a medley of cor dictions. Its chief glory consists in the fact that it is a "brief chronicle of the time"; that in each issue it presents a pan-oramic view of all that is "greatest, best, and meanest" in the rapidly-forming record of the deeds of mankind. The assumption that the people demand all the news because they "love evil," "love the faults and failngs of men," and "love vile views," is a nere assertion unsupported by proof. It a more plausible presumption that the peo-ple insist upon knowing the existence of every evil in order that they may provide means for its eradication. It is an old and him in future," on account of words spoken familiar saying that one-half the world is in Parliament. But it is not so certain that half lives; but this saying is no longer true, thanks to the newspaper. If there is wretched woman starving in a filthy alley, a newspaper reporter learns the fact and comnunicates it to the people of the ave nues next morning. If a brutal husband ceats his wife until her cries arouse the neighborhood, the newspaper reporter takes care that the echoes of the shrieks of agony shall be heard in the drawng-rooms of the first citizens. If there is a mortal affray in a "dive" on Clark or State street, the newspaper not only chronicle the fact, but shows in faithful detail all its orrible environment, its coarseness and brutality, its tragic features, its pathos, if pathos there be, its moral aspect, so that the people of the aristocratic quarter may know by how narrow a boundary they are eparated from misery the most pitiable and

crime the most revolting.

Does Mr. Beeches believe for one moment that the people demand this class of news because they "love evil"? Is it not more easonable to conclude that they demand to know of the evil in order that they may hasten to apply a remedy—to punish the crime and alleviate the suffering? It may be aid that the thousand and one organized charities of the present day have been evoked by the newspaper. It points out the traveler who has fallen by the wayside. It pictures scenes of wretchedness that the humane may be moved to tender compassion. It points out the wretch who prowls about threatening society with the knife and pistol, that he may be restrained from doing evil. And if the people demand news of crime that they may repress and punish it, and of suffering that they may relieve it, is it not unjust to assume that they demand news of immoralities in the higher social circles merely because they "love the faults and failings of men"? The newspaper is the Drammond-light of modern civilis To live in its neighborhood is to live in the broad light of day. Who doubts that thousands of guilty deeds die in the very inception because of the danger of news-paper publicity?

Knowledge is power. The knowledge of all evil by the entire community involves the power of devising ways and means for the repression and reform of all evil. The newspaper is the enemy of tyrants: it holds their evil deeds up to the scorn of mankind Rome possessed the newspaper she had not been cursed and burned by a Nzno. Savon-AROLA was excommunicated, put to the rack, strangled and burned at the stake rack, strangled and burned at the stake because he preached before the era of the newspaper. Had the newspaper appeared in the thirteenth century it would have opened the doors of the dungeons of the Inquisition and led forth its captives, not to the consuming fires of the auto da fe, but to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. We speak of the newspaper now not as an organ of opinion but as a medium of news,—
a panoramic view of the events of the time
A proposition to restrict its scope is a propsition to establish a censorship, and in the

nglish people fought for and secured the this of Magna Charta in the thirteenth ntury, so inter they fought for and secured

try there can be no ce

Mr. Bascann would disdain any purp restrict the freedom of the press. He i

to leave unpublished. But this is the essence of all the opposition tha has ever been made to the freedom of the press. The theory of this opposition has ever been that events were constantly transpiring among the people of which the people not brought in immediate contact with them ought for their own good to be kept in ignorance. This, of course, involved the necessity of a sensorship,—a particular man or body of men thinking for the rest of man-kind. This is precisely what the people of the precess are will not expend to the precess of the precess o the present age will not submit to. In some countries they are still struggling to free themselves; in this, they are already freed. THE COURT PARTY IN ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Royal dignity and that

in Sir Rosear Pran's letter from which they may not soon recover. The bad taste and unnecessary violence of the letter in question were at first the only qualities of it which attracted much public attention. But after the first storm of indignation against the author had passed away, people began to think that below all the coarseness and videnless are coarseness and ridiculous exaggeration of the attack ther might be some real provocation for it. The Royal influence and the Royal prerogative have been constantly growing under the fostering care of Earl Braconspirit. It has een part of his policy to aggrandize both and to reinforce his own Governmen through them. He made the Queen an Em press; he prepared for war, and concluded peace in her name. He has claimed for the Royal pregrogative an exercise of power which has not been enjoyed by it since the time of Grorge III. The effects of this cunning policy have been to secure for him larger share of the Royal favor than has been enjoyed by any other Pramier for fifty years, and to give the Queen and her immediate family an exggerated sense of their own important to the British nation. It is not surprising that the latter result should have followed upon the obsequious flattery of the Queen by the Earl of Braconspirito. No other Premier in modern times has been equally mindful of the dignities and emoluments of the Court, and no other Government has been so absolutely dependent upon Royal favor for its prosperous existence. The sturdy inde-pendence of true Englishmen has made other Premiers indifferent to Royal smiles or frowns. The immediate predecessor of BEACONSFIELD was jealous of the Royal preogative rather than solicitous on its behalf. and patronized Royalty, so far as the functions of Government were concerned, with lofty superiority and galling good humor. The contrast between Mr. Gladeroux's idea of the use of the sovereign power in the British Constitution, as exhibited in his late article in the North American Review, and that of Earl BEACONSFIELD, as evidenced in ne public acts, is a most instructive com-

Sir ROBERT PEEL'S letter, unwise and un founded as part of it was, seems to have set the people thinking with reference to the abuse of the Royal power, which is now constantly threatened. Sir Robert may have been wrong in supposing that the Prince of Wales was one of those members of the Royal family who had "declared their intention never to take any notice of him in future," on account of words spoken made a declaration to that effect. The statement was first published in Vanity Fair, the editor of which, Mr. Bowns, is known to be one of the Prince of Wales' friends And, aside from the truth or falsity of this particular charge, the fact that it should be published in a reputable journal, widely cir-culated and widely believed, was startling evidence of the hight of assumption to which the Court party has lately risen. Sir Robert was quite right in saying that "In the official attempt to gag members of Parliament in the free debate of questions of public interest in the House of Cor by the published menace of the Royal disoleasure, there is a clear breach of privilege, recolling the most stupid exhibitions of Boyal miseonduct." The official attempt was not made perhaps in the case of Sir Robert Prer, but it was made, we know, in the case of Mr. GLADSTONE and the Royal marriage, and it may have been made in the case of very many men in public life less con-

nentary on the drift of political affairs in

The Court party, as a party, can never again attain power in Eugland. It has only risen to its present position of temporary importance by attaching itself to the Conervative party and declaring war upon the Liberals. The Earl of BEACONSFIELD is, in fact, head of the Court as he is head of the Nation. He has chosen to use the vanity of the Queen to advance his own personal aims Mr. GLADSTONE might have accomplished the same ends if he had chosen to be equally subservient and unscrupulous. It will be a sad day for the Court if it mistakes its true place and attempts to control the Government by influence, or patronage, or social pressure.

As a tender to the political party in power it
may have influence, but as the leader of public opinion, or an active and aggressive force in the Constitution, it can only exc the hostility of the people. The moment the Court is identified with any Government as having the same aims and interests, the Government ceases thoroughly to represent the people, who have not, and can the same aims and interests as the Court. It can no longer then be a question whether the political party that lives only in the sunshine of Royal favor can be worthy to act for a great, free, and independent nation.

The Alta California of a recent date has The Alta California of a recent date has an article upon the industrial condition of the Slope which contains some interesting particulars as to three branches of industry that we do not hear much from, viz.: oranges, lemons, and goat-wool. The reports as a whole are not very encouraging. The orange crop is very large, but the fruit is very small, and the supply so far in advance of the demand that some kinds of oranges have sold as low as \$4 per thousand. Many of the young orange trees were de-Many of the young orange trees were de-stroyed by the severe frosts in December and Many of the young orange trees were de-stroyed by the severe frosts in December and January, and the Alta says that the extensive planting of the orange in the middle of the State has diminished the brilliancy of the anticipations entertained several years ago in regard to the future of orange culture in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. It derives its information as to lemons from the proceedigs at the Ottrus Fair, held at Riverside, March 7, when thirly varieties of California lemons were tested by a Com-mittee, and only two were declared

rejected by common consent, and thirteen were doubtful, that is, bitter in the opinion of some of the Committee and not bitter in the opinion of the others, and wers, therefore, recommended for further trial. The Angora goats seem to be a failure. There are 500 of pure blood in the State, and 30,000 crossed with the common goat. The yield of wool last year averaged one pound and a third to a goat, while the Merino sheep average six pounds. The average value of the mohair or goats' woul is but twenty-five cents per pound, at which price no one has been able to make a profit from growing mo-hair. The growers are very much discour-aged, and attribute the failure to various easons. Some think that nothing but pure blood will pay; others that the goats are not carefully herded and fed; and still others, who are probably right, that the climate is not suited to them.

TREATING AGAIN,

prominent business men was held in New York to further the cause of temperance i that city, not by the adoption of prohibitive measures or the recommending of legislation to regulate the appetite, but by the passage of measures tending towards moderation in drinking. To this end various kinds of pledges were devised. Some agreed not to drink at all; others, not to drink in business hours; and still others, including the large majority of those in attendance, to cease the absurd and injurious habit of treating. The Brooklyn Club, composed of many of the most prominent men of that city, has recently adopted a pledge of a similar character. The members of the Club were called toother, and, after a very general discussion of the subject, they signed a pledge in a body not to drink at any one else's expense, and not to ask any one to drink at theirs. Those who are bound by the pledge are members of the Club, but their influence will be felt out-

The Brooklyn gentlemen have set an eximple which might well be imitated in our own clubs. There are eight or ten club organized for social purposes in this city in whose rooms wines and liquors are used. As they are composed of gentlemen, we are bound to assume that drunkenness is unknown within their walls. The danger however, is always present, for drinking is not confined to club-rooms. The gentlemen of the clubs might resent the imputation that they would ever get drunk, but it is not on this basis that we would urge them to follow the example of the Brooklyn Club. We would sather urge it upon them that treating is an ungentlemanly habit. There is no reason why a gentleman who finds himself in need of bodily fefreshment should be compelled by usage to ask every one in the room to drink with him, and thus compel all the others to return the compliment by ordering rounds of drink, thus necessitating the original customer to consume five or six times more than he really wants. Judged from a purely gentlemanly point of view, -and this is the condition of nembership in all well-ordered clubs, -the invitation is really a personal affront, as it implies that those invited are unable to pay for their own drinks, and places others under obligations which they have not sought, and in many instances do not desire to assume. It is ungentlemanly in another respect, be-cause it bars the treater from choosing the ssociates with whom he may desire to drink. he case would be different, but he must cal in all who are in sound of his voice, whether they are socially his equals or not, or whether he is on good terms with them or not. drink with some with whom he has little or no association, and some of the invited consent to drink rather than violate a silly and bsurd form.

o bear upon the drinking world outside of clubs. As a rule, human beings are like sheep. If a lady of fashion, recognized as a leader in social circles, should appear with a coffee-pot on her head in place of a connet, the streets would be straightway filled with women wearing coffee-pots. If the same lady should take it into her head to walk into church backwards, every other woman would go to her devotions crab-fashion. The membership of our clubs is composed of gentlemen of wealth and prom-inence. As soon as it became known that they had ceased treating in their club-rooms and out of them, the rest of the world would follow suit, or, at least, so large a part of it that drinking would be greatly reduced. There is no defense that can be made for this pernicious system of treating. It is not only ngentlemanly, but it is the most direct cause of intemperance, as it compels a to drink five or six times. It encourages habits of extravagance and it promotes crime. In the lower circles who frequent dens where poison is dealt out, it almost invariably leads to deadly assaults, and in higher circles it encourages a reddlessness of expenditure that too often leads to theft. The circular issued by the Brooklyn Club very truthfully says: "The fashion of ordering 'drinks all round' is probably responsible for more defalcations and breaches of trust than any other vice of the present day. The implied obligation upon a young man to 'keep his end up,' as the saying is, often necessitates an expenditure a little beyond what his means warrant, and the deficiency thus caused, though trifling in amount at first, goes on increasing until, almost before he knows it, he is a defaulter." Is not the experiment of the Brooklyn Club worth trying by our own? Is it not time to break up

should appeal to our club-frequenters is the strong influence which they will bring

this absurd and pernicious practice? WHY JOE BLACKBURN LEFT CHICAGO. In the new Congressional directory for the present Congress we find among the biographical notes of the members the fol-lowing concerning Mr. BLACKBURN, who is now the most conspicuous member of the House of Representatives, and the leader of the "Solid South." The notice reads: the "Solid South." The notice reads:

"JOSEPH C. S. BLACKHUEN, of Versailles, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, Oct. 1, 1838; was aducated at Sayres Institute, Transfort, Ry.. and at Centre College, Danville, whence he graduated in 1857; studied law at Lexington; was admitted to the Bar in 1858, and practiced until 1861; entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served throughout the War; resumed practice in 1855; was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky in 1871 and 1873; was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congresses, which does no credit to the tasts of Mr. BLACKHUEN. The gentleman states that he was admitted to the Bar in 1858 and practiced law until 1861. The

contribute their ability and learning to the enlightenment of this benighted people. Just previously to that date Mr. Dooclass had chosen to differ from the Administration upon the subject of Lecompton, and drew down upon himself the vindictive hatred of the extreme Southern statesmen. He was then a candidate for re-election to the Sen then a candidate for re-election to the Sen-ate, and in that year took place the memora-ble political canvass in which he and Mr. Innoun were the opponents. This city was visited during that year by SMDELL and various other Southern magnates, the result of which was the organization here of a BUGHARAN OF Administration party, the members of which were styled "Danita." It was with considerable difficulty that this new party could find a sufficient number of ersons to make out a list of candidates. The Persons to make ent a list of candidates. The BLACKBURKS, of course, went into this new party, and even at that day aspired to seats in Congress, and perhaps looked forward to the Speakership. Chicago, however, had but one Congressman, and there were two BLACKBURKS. The district, as it then stood, has now few manufactured. has now five members. So the BLACKBURNS decided the question as to which should be the candidate by a game of seven-up, best three in five, or in some other way, and Jon lost the game, and did not get another chance to go to Congress until 1878. The elder BLACKBURN at once took the stump, and for several months belabored the wind, denouncing Douglas and Lincoln, and maintaining the right of citizens of sovereign States to carry their chattel property into any part of the Union and hold it there irrespective of any local law. It is hardly necessary to add that no person of the name of BLACKBURN was elected to Congress that year from this district. After the election the firm resumed its law business, but the exact date when the firm dissolved and the members left the city we do not

We do not think the gentleman now Congress left Chicago to enter the Confederate service. It is more than probable there was another cause. In the first place, this district was entitled to but one member of Congress, and there were two BLACKBURNS and, while it was true the family ambition could be somewhat satisfied by their taking the office by turns, there was another trouble in the way. There had come to Chicago, also from Kentucky, another man, the peer of any that had ever breathed the air of that State so renowned for men of genius. A man State so renowned for men of genius. A man by the name of Harrison had already taken up his residence in Chicago, and in his then almost rural residence was quietly biding his time and nurturing an eagle which in the maturity of his growth would, between the rising and the setting of the sun, cool his pinions in the placid waters of the Eastern and Western occases storning over to ern and Western oceans, stopping over to lunch in Chicago. This gentleman came unheralded and unknown. He brought hither with him only those gifts with which bounteous Nature had endowed him. Gradually, perhaps slowly, but certainly, he grew into favor, elicited the praise, and won the hearts of all who met him. The BLACKBURN dacy provoked a smile from him, and an expression touching the rashness of youth. He grew in public regard and as he grew his shadow lengthened and fell upon the BLACKBURN camp. It portende evil; it caused a sinking of heart and then, too, there were rumors tha this new and threatening man had on his premises a familiar—whether angel or devil was not known. A council was held; Joz BLACKBURN reconnoitered the camp of the coming man, peeped over the fence, saw the eagle of the future, and that night fled Chicago forever. In later days, when Kentucky sent him to Congress, conspicuous as the representative of Chicago in the National Council he recognized the comely and dis-tinguished Harrison, and mentally decided that he had done well in abandoning hope of honors in Chicago where he would have to neet with such a rival. The South gained s BLACKBUAN, but Chicago retained her Hab-

The Courier Journal wants the good people of the United States to remember "that John Sharman has been enabled to sell about \$600,-000,000 of 4 per cent bonds since Jan. 1, solely because the country has renewed its confidence in the Government since the Democrats obtained control of Congress and legislation. People were afraid to put their funds in these bonds will a Congress and legislation. while Congress sould be controlled by revolu-tionary Republicans and Republican financial idnots." This is one of Mr. WATTERSON'S most

amusing and humorous paragraphs, and as a wit he is certainly keeping up the credit which his paper acquired under the editorial management of the late gifted and lamented GRONOS D. PRENTICE. For a man in his right mind to talk about confidence in the Government because the disloyal and suspected and unpatriotic portion of it had got temporary control of Congress, and could do no nurt in tinkering with the currency for the reason that the Republican Administration is too strong for them, must be regarded in the light of a firstclass joke by all who are familiar with the facts If the people of these United States—or of the North, for the people of the South are in no North, for the people of the South are in no condition to buy Government bonds—had the least suspicion that the Democratic party would get full control of the Government in 1880, those bonds would be a drug in the market, and John Sherman's funding scheme would full, and his 4 per cents would go a begging. When we consider how the great lights of the Democratic party have fostered the greenback Democratic party have fostered the greenback bemocratic party have lostered the greenback lunacy, from THURNAN to SAM CARY, and from DAN VOORHERS to the Rev. Dr. Du La MATYR, Mr. WATTERSON's fling at the "Repub-lican financial idiots" must be considered a neat bit of sarcasm that will make the intelligent reader smile a reminder

devoted to the newspapers, which, he thought, were too much in the habit of printing scandalous things about men and women. That is undoubtedly true, and it is a pity that it is true. All the more is it a pity that so much a disreputable character can be published, and that there is a demand for that kind of reading. We remember a famous trial that came off in Brookthere is a demand for that kind of reading. We remember a famous trial that came off in Brooklyn a few years since that did more to debauch the public morals of the people of this country, break down the barriers of virtue in the souls of the young, and familiarize their minds with nameless practices than can ever be estimated, in which Mr. Beneura himself was mixed up—whether inoocently or criminally the world will never know. A friend of the writer was bemoning the publication of the Benourae-Tinon business in all the daily papers at the time, and wished that there was one newspaper that would omit it. "What would you do if your morning paper omitted it?" inquired the writer. "Go down to my office, buy the —, and read it," he said, with a misculeyous twinkle in his eye.

the reader can take his choice: A farmer's in New Hampshire had never visited as

neighbors, who knew that he had been to the Pair, kindly inquired of the young man if he had had a good time, and whether he draw a promium on his "critter." He frankly admitted that he was really disappointed in not receiving any priminus, but, as everything has its compensations, he naivaly added: "I had a — good drive out of the built." The other a — good drive out of the bull." The other anecdote is told by the New York Tribune, and runs thus: "You don't seem to have made much money by bringing your hoge down here," was the casual remark of a bystander to a speculative agriculturist, who had driven his hogs seven miles to town and sold them for precessly what was offered him before he left home. "Well, no," said the agriculturist pensively, "I hain't made no money, but then," brightening up, "you know I had the company of the de—d hogs on the way down." The Democrate who wanted an extra assion of Democrats who wanted an extra session of Congress called to manufacture issues for 1880 have not made much espital for themselves, but they have had rather a lively time with Mr.

It will be an unalloyed pleasure to the public to know that the Republicans of Ohio seriously think of nominating a man for Governor of that State who has never been considered an available candidate for the Presidency, even in case he is elected. "Can such things be, and overtake us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?" The Republican primaries thus far held, the dispatch says, point unustakably to the selection of Judge Papt as the standard-bearse this fall, and it will be undoubtedly a wise nomination. Mr. Tapt was for some time Attorney-General of the United States under Granz, and is one of the ablest men in Ohio, and we believe his canvase, for the Executive office of the State will prove him to be one of the most popular men in it also. It is certainly office of the State will prove him to be one of the most popular men in it also. It is certainly refreshing to know that the people of that State are confining themselves strictly to the busi-ness of electing a Governor this time without any ulterior designs upon the office of President of the United States. A few days ago it was thought that Foster was the coming man; but this idea has been dispelled by the la-structions given to the delegates to the State Convention in favor of TAPT, which are likely to settle the question. JOHN SHERMAN's fenceconvention in layor of larr, which are lakely to settle the question. John Sherman's fencemending in Ohlo on the occasion of his recent visit was no doubt an insocent rural amassment, and he now probably depends on his management of the finances to make his Presidential semications "booms."

The New York World says the Democrats will be beaten if they don't pass the Appropriation be beaten it they don't pass the Appropriation bills; the New York Sun says they will be beaten if they do. This makes us think of an old story. A negro preacher was nolding forth at camp-meeting. Said he: "My brudders, dare be two roads in dis world, and you must be keerful which one you take. One leads to Hell and de odder eads to damnation." "In dat case," said a darky in the audience, "dis chile takes to de woods." According to these Democratic organs, the only course left for the party is to take to the woods.

- The Boston Herald, which professes to be independent, thinks that, in the contest between the Democratic Congress and the Republican President, the advantage is with the Republicans, "because the jury to decide—the people of the North—do not feel that there is a real grievance in the use of the army, and, therefore, do feel that the Democrats have unnecessarily raised the issue. For this reason, though the President might sign the last bill without danger to the country, his refusal to sign it will not make any political capital for the Democrats in the North, where it is most needed."

several newspapers, among them the Chech-nati Gassite, are disposed to make merry over the report that Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, is writing a play, the motives of which are political in their bearing. There is no occasion for merriment, out, on the other hand, for regret that the news is too good to be true. If Mr. HALSTEAD should write a play based on American polities, the fur would fly. If there is any man capable of holding that political mirror up to nature, it is Mr. HALFHAD, and neither Democrats nor Greenbackers would care to take more than one look into the mirror.

The Congressional directory for the present (Forty-sixth) Congress is, in consequence of the extra session of Congress, issued much earlier than is usual, It is a very complete document, replete with all necessary information for persons visiting or having business with Congress, or any other branch of the Government at Washington. Its veteran editor, Col. Bus. PERLEY POORS, has published this directory for years, and it grows in completeness and utility with every publication.

party are oblivious to, and is moved to say that the veto "imparts a new consequence to the Administration. Courage gives dignity. HAYES" the velo "imparts a new consequence of Administration. Coursize gives dignity. Harms' fight may be injudicious, and even desperate; but it is indisputably brave." Don't distress yourself about the "desperate" aspects of the present situation, Mr. Dawa, unless your present situation. nies are all enlisted on the side of your

The Troy Times calls it "The Democratic caucus bill to promote violence and disorder at elections." The Albany Journal names it "The second Democratic, State-Rights, anti-national bill." The New York Tribune calls it "Criminal legislation," and we have designated it "A bill to paralyze the arm of the President of the United States."

Senator CONKLING seems to have suddenly stepped into the late CHARLES SUMNER'S shoes. and some of his recent speeches remind us of the eloquence and power of the olden time. Of late he has thrown off his apathy, and comes into the Senate like an intellectual gladiator as he is.

Like the woman that bought the door-plate at auction with mother name on it, thinking it would be a good thing to have in the house, so the Republicans think HAYES is a good thing to have in the (White) House.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash will be a little careful hereafter how he attacks Sensior CONKLING. VOORHUES is not the man to lock horns with the Senator from New York and The Democrats declare that their party in

Congress will not act bastily. Not if Mr. HATES It may be that DAVID DAVIS tumbled off the

ence on the wrong side. PERSONALS

The Presidential veto is a bigger man than The army must be increased at the polls until the fraud is reduced.

The Nihilists and Socialists should win The Nihilists and Socialists should win Dr. Carver over to their side.

It is to be hoped that the Confederates will go home in time for the yellow-fever.

The Syracuse Herald thinks President Hayes had two barrels, and both were loaded.

A correspondent asks what is a cocktail? We do not know. Perhaps you should ask Francis Marchy.

If the Czar succeeds in stamping out Nihism in Russia, we shall employ him to stamp

o every seven'y his voters, and yet the bare a not so long as to prevent crowding.

According to the New York Graph Freeman, the Possess Smalls who murdered

ild, has side-whiske de-whiskers on his it his reason. Mr. Talmage ap

An Eastern exch David Davis, Dear! clock, Mr. Davis is too Scientists say that will cease to shine. I had better burry up a So many clergyments summer that we le The "party" of toing deadly work, it cans as well as Desso An agricultural tarted in the New Young intellige.

the startling if Garcia, the famous broke the bank at H died in Paris, where I ance from relatives. Several exchange will make an exceller pose so to look at h stomach "takes off." A New York doe colds through their as they looked after their look after a pretty cir

President Hayes ing-school young ladi is, perhaps, preparing the expiration of his Some of the S found their way to Ka must be a great satisfa any assistance from an The Southern Se the fact that Zach army. Considering ought to be mighty a The anti-treat ery rapidly, and be Some restriction
English pedestrians wiff. One of them grache, and the others
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William H. Sto Admiralty, who has fore" as Sir Joseph lited with the followin J. Norman Lockyor, for of Nature. Mr. L. that he doesn't comp

AMUS M'VICKE

The "monster m the benefit of the C Asylum, was manufa-tre last night, and change of programu did not go off quite
did not go off quite
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There was a fair-size
tion of the house by the noise by was reported that the owners of which ance last evening. It the theatre were drag of war, and trophles uous projections.

At about half-past band of the Sixth Madisop street. Madison street, with the head, and balte where a number airs were execute twenty-four pleces, time that has elapsed did remarkably well in front of the theat did remarkably with front of the the Second Regiment, signal for a round of the difference of the difference of the difference of the characteristic of the characteristi

men were stationed theatre, where, duri gramme, they offici statues. statues.

The Sixth Battali seats and performe which was heartily indience, although to do instice to their compelled to subduments to accommod closure. The dropand Prof. M. Alay of the entertainment of the compelled to subdument. He explicated audience. He explicated audience. He explicated audience. He explicated the different milits generous public he different milits generous public he details of the the illustrations, the details of the the illustrations, preserve the thread Then came the uring with "the first and drum, by two n "The Girl I Left B squad of raw recruigeant" (a darkey), roll-cail, in which in names of "Joi Logan," "Corneliu dins," "C. D. Spendarkey responding

battalion, which that always has the the heart of every "Tramp, tramp, to exhibition drill in delighted citizens for the front, the in the distance "Tramp, tramp, to down.

and dirty, leading the dis-h a rope. Some of the that he had been to the of the young man if he had I whether he draw a pre-ter." He frankly admitted inted in not receiving New York Tribune, and

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the thieves who stole Ben edid not get the celebrated and

necceeds in stamping out Ni-we shall employ him to stamp a America.

hay now be reduced. Zach after the Confederates, and the first the Indians.

Mass., has one liquor salcon are voters, and yet the bare are reveal crowding.

The New York Graphic, must feasible who murdered his

and has side-whiskers, and the strain of a pair of

Mr. Talmage sppears to be of the opinion that he can white the Devil or Van Dyke as thoroughly as Dwyer whipped Elliott. An Eastern exchange talks of shelving avid Davis. Dear! dear! Like grandfather's lock, Mr. Davis is too big for the shelf.

Scientists say that in 17,000 years the sun ease to shine. If this be true, Mr. Blaine etter hurry up about his sunstrokes. So many clergymen are going to Europe this summer that we look for a higher condition of morals in this country for the next few months.

The "party" of the New York Tribune is sing deadly work, but, unfortunately, Repub-An agricultural department has been ried in the New York Express. It opens with stariling intelligence that hens raise good

Garcia, the famous gambler who so often troke the bank at Homburg and Baden, has just died in Paris, where he had lived on a small allow-

Several exchanges declare that David Davis will make an excellent run. We should not suppose so to look at him. Perhaps, however, his stomach "takes off." New York doctor says that men catch arough their ankles; but they wouldn't if

President Hayes kissed nearly fifty board-ag-school young ladies the other day. Mr. Hayes a perhaps, preparing himself for the ministry at he expiration of his term.

Some of the Southern negroes who have their way to Kansas are dying, we learn. It must be a great satisfaction to them to die without any assistance from any body else.

The Southern Senators refer scornfully to the fact that Zach Chandler did not go in the army. Considering the way he fights now, the

The anti-treating movement is spreading very rapidly, and before long it will hardly be worth while to sit by a saloon store all day waiting for a politician to come in and set 'em up. Some restrictions must be placed on the ngish pedestrians who are flocking to this coun-y. One of them gave Mr. O'Leary the stomach-be, and the others may propagate the plearo-serments, rinderpest, or some other dreadful

William H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been satirized in "Pinative" at Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., is accredited with the following witticism at the expense of J. Norman Lockyer, the English scientist and editor of Neture. Mr. Lockyer had made some assertion not remarkable for reserve or a lack of self-confidence, whereupon the Lord of the Admiralty remarked: "The only trouble with Lockyer is that he doesn't comprehend the difference between the 'author' and the 'editor' of Nature."

#### AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. The "monster military entertainment," for the benefit of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, was mangurated at McVicker's Theachange of programme through the week. Being the first night of the entertainment, things did not go off quite as smoothly as they doubt less will upon succeeding evenings, although there was nothing like a break or a failure upon the part of any of the amateur actors to perform the duties allotted to them. actors to perform the duties anotted to them. There was a fair-sized audience, the lower portion of the house being comfortably filled. It was reported that many tickets had been sold the owners of which did not put in an appearance last evening. The walls and balconies of the theatre were draped with flags and emblems of war, and trophies were hung from conspictors projections.

of war, and trophles were hung from conspic-nous projections.

At about half-past 7 o'clock the fine military band of the Sixth Battalion marched up on Madison street, with Drum-Major Putnam at the head, and balted in front of McVicker's, where a number of popular military airs were executed. This band numbered twenty-four pieces, and, considering the short time that has elapsed since its organization, it did remarkably well. A crowd soon collected in front of the theatre, and it required the most vigorous exertions on the part of a squad of police to keep the passage-way and the side-walk clear.

walk clear.

In a short time Company A of the First Regiment put in an appearance, commanded by Capt. Greene S. Miles, and marched to the rear and upon the stage. This company was soon followed by B Company of the Second Regiment, under command of Lieut. Patrick Farrel. B is considered the "crack" company of the Second Regiment, and its appearance was the signal for a round of applause from the militiamen of the different organizations of the city who had been attracted to the spot. This company was divided into squads, each under the charge of a Sergeant, and the men were stationed at different points of the theatre, where, during the first part of the programme, they officiated in the role of military statues.

men were stationed at different points of the theatre, where, during the first part of the programme, they officiated in the role of military statues.

The Sixth Battalion Band took the orchestra seats and performed an introductory overture, which was heartly applanded by the generous andience, although the musicians were not able to go justice to themselves on account of being compelled to subdue the tones of their instruments to accommodate them to the limited inclosure. The drop-curfair rose in good time, and Prof. M. Almy Aldrich, the leading man of the entertainment, appeared upon the stage. He was greeted enhusiastically by the sudience. He explained that, as would be seen by the programme, it had been his intention to deliver a lecture upon the "Music and Poetry of War Days," which was to be illustrated by the different military organizations; but the generous public had permitted him to forego the details of the discourse, and present only the illustrations, with enough explanation to preserve the thread of the story.

The came the programme proper, commencing with "the first music of the War," the fife and drum, by two members of the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," followed by a sound of raw recruits, including a "Color Sergeant," (a darkey), contraband recruit, etc.; the roll-call, in which the recruits answered to the names of "John Smith," "John A. Lozan," "Cornelius Vanderbilt," "Tom Collins," "C. D. Spencer," "Long John." etc., the darker responding to the appellation of "Carter's Eagle," amid shouts of laughter from the audience. The drill-master succeeded in getting his men into line after a fashion, and proceeded to instruct them in the intricate mysteries of the tactics, being frequently interrunted by the contraband jor "Color-Sergeant." "Gimme a chew of tobacker," said the colored recruit. "Silence in the ranks," roared the Captain. "Now, altogether, right-shoulder, arms!" And then the usual awkward squad were intensified and exargerated to the utmost. The squad was duly marched of

of throwing cabbages at each other. A relieved guard enters, bearing chickens, turkeys, fruits, and veretables, the rear brought up by the irrepressible contraband, bersonfied by Mr. Lew Benedict, of New York, with his pig (a "real live one"), which is chased about the stage, and acts its part beautifully. In this connection is also given a humorous recitation of "Dot Smail Vite Lamb of Mary's," by the author, Mr. J. L. D. Bristol, of Milwaukee. But suddenly the scene changes. Picket-shots are heard, and the firing approaches. The listless soldiers at once become interested. The turkey is sticked clear scross the stage, and the pig shares a similar fate, both entering their enroest protest against such proceedings by sundry gobbles and squeals. The camp is attacked, and the men rush for their guns and accountrements. The battalion is formed, the command is given to charge, skirmishers are thrown out, an imaginary foe is repelled behind the slies, a great number of shots are fired, and presently the troops come back to camp covered with glory, stack arms, and renew the occupation of throwing cabbages. Then comes the sad side of the nicture. The dead and dying are borne in, which affords Mr. Frank Denny, of Chicago, an opportunity to recite "The Dring Zouave"; Mrs. Whionle, in costume of a Sister of Mercy, to sing "Sleep, dearest, sleep," over a Zouave and another boy in blue, who are borne out upon a stretcher. The camp is next revealed by monlight in a tableau, with the old camp song, "Tenting to-nicht," with cherus of solders, led by Miss E. Collingbourne, of Milwaukee, as Daughter of the Regiment. The Oriental Quartette sang "Maryland, my Maryland,"—the old Rebel version. Mr. H. M. Dixon, of Chicago, recited "Stonewall Jaekson's Way," and the Louise Cowen Combination sang several slave songs, greatly to the satisfaction of the audience, which insisted upon encoring the performers until some time after the seenery open and displayed Company B of the Second Regiment, who succeeded in quieting the city of the Re

Home," by the band, ended the performance.

The scenery and properties are very good, and
the stage effects fairly pleasing. The entertainments will be continued during the week, the
only change in the programme being in the military organizations. To-night, Company B of
the First Infantry, Company A of the Sixth
Battailion, and a detachment of the First Cavalry will appear upon the stage. The latter will
give an exhibition of the sabre exercise.

HAVERLY'S. The most important event of Haverly's sea son, or, indeed, the Chicago season, has occurred. We allude to the first appearance of Mr. Lester Wallack, the famous light comelian and manager of the New York theatre which bears his name. His reputation warranted a cordial welcome, and he received it the occasion for an outbreak of applause. which was repeated whenever opportunity ocof the first two acts he was brought be-fore the curtain. Mr. Wallack has played a conspicuous part in the life of modern comedy in this country. He is said o have been the first "pantaloon" part actor in New York, and a leader in the demolition of the buckram and buff jerkins, the plumes and

the buckram and buff jerkins, the pinmes and the picturesqueness of the old school, and in the establishment of the new and perhaps more useful one. As an actor his name will ever be associated with such lights of the American stage as Walcott, the elder Wallack, John Brougham, Holland, Blake, Mrs. Hoev, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Germon, and the rest. Were we to enumerate his histricule triumphs since he appeared nearly thirty-five years ago as Sir vernon. Miss Germon, and the rest. Were we to enumerate his histrionic triumphs since he appeared nearly thirty-five years ago as Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up" at the old Broadway Theatre, the list would be a long one; but for the benefit of those who are less familiar with his history we may mention a few of the parts which have contributed to his eminence as an artist in the East. They are Benedik, Don Casar De Bazan, Don Feitz in "The Wonder," Rover in "Wild Oats," Young Dornton in "The Road to Ruin," Littleton Coke in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," Young Marlone, Charles Surface, Capt. Absolute, and in nearly all the Robertsonian comedies he has played the heroes. Recently a New York paper said that in a long line of characters, varying from the old comedy parts to the swell of the day, he has never scored a fallure. And we can readily believe it, for Lester Wallack is a pet, and justly too, of that city. In fostering the best dramatic taste he has, during his long life, been among the foremost, and he has drawn around him a conservative clientile, who, educated to his peculiarities, stamp with success and eclat everything he undertakes. It is an easy matter for him to satisfy his audience there; it is a hazardous thing to say whether he will fill the anticipation formed in this city. Yet if one performance could be taken as a criterion we should say the indications of last night were in favor of his popularity in this city.

Mr. Wallack selected for his first appearance

and Prof. M. Almy, Aldrich, the leading man of the enterialment, appeared upon the stage and the control of the

sonated by Mine. Ponisi, iShe is an actress of sterling ability, and gave an admirable and clearly-cut bit of character. Miss Laura Don, whose chtraines was the occasion of considerable applause and the transfer to the stage of several bouquets, did the little she had to do well. Miss Rosa Rand as Mattide showed to excellent advantage. Mr. Con M. Murphy made a good waiter, and Mr. J. W. Shannon capitally rendered the Baron, and Mr. George De Vere won applause for his personation of Humphrey Lovekin. To-night, "My Awful Dad" will be repeated.

THE SHERWOOD BECITAL. THE SHERWOOD BECITAL.

The third and last of Mr. Sherwood's recitals was given last evening at Hershey Hall, commencing at the unusual hour of 7 o'clock, as Mr. S. was obliged to leave immediately after the recital for St. Louis, where he plays this evening. The programme was a delightful one to every lover of plano music. It opened with that Titanic Sonata of Beethoven's, the op. 111, the last of the immortal series. If we remember rightly, it has not been played here but once before, and then in a private way, so that a few words about it cannot help but be of ber rightly, it has not been played here but once before, and then in a private way, so that a few words about it cannot help but be of interest. It is in the pure old two-movement sonata form, a Massaso changing to an allegro cos brie ed appassionate and an Arietta, whose character is sufficiently indicated by the composer's own marking,—Arietta adagto moite semplice cantabile. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the two movements. The Allegro is marked by colossal power, noble dignity and breadth, and gloomy color,—a struggle ending in calm,—one of those moods so peculiar to Beethoven, and yet comparatively simply constructed, showing how a master hand may develop a mighty structure out of simple material. The second movement opens with an Arietta, which Marx claims is a popular song, upon which four variations are built, which resolve themselves into a fantasia, a new movement united with a portion of the original theme forming the coda and finale. No sonata has created so much discussion as this. Kullak says that it falls from an immense hight in the first movement to insipidity in the second. Lenz says that Beethoven projected an immense effect on the second movement, but lost it after he left the Arietta. Marx is of option that much is hidden in the second movement not yet discovered. Eiterlein says: "Variations, such as op. 111, are like an ideal emanation of the theme, or, to use a simile, are the pure rays of this sonata-body, enthroned in a firmament of exalted peace, as we may call the theme," and considers that a third movement was psychologically as impossible as a tenth symphony. The Sonata belongs to Beethoven's so-called third period, was composed in 1829, dedicated to Duke Budolph, and is the last of the thirty-three.

The remainder of the programme was composed of amaller numbers, widely varying in

third period, was composed in 1822, dedicated to Duke Endolph, and is the last of the thirty-three.

The remainder of the programme was composed of smaller numbers, widely varying in character and giving his hearers an opportunity of appreciating how thoroughly the player has made himself at home with the different masters. It included the "Kreisleriana," Nos. 1 and 5, the "Romance" in F sharp, op. 28, No. 1, the "Bird as Prophet," and the "End of the Song," of Schumann; Handel's fugue in E minor (the "Fire Fugue"); the Etude ("Waldesrauchen"), the transcriptions of "Lobengrin's Verivers on Elsa," and "Isulden's Liebes-Tod," and the great E major Polonaise of Liezt; the Etudes op. 10, Nos. 13 and 3, and the C minor nocturne, op. 48, of Chopin; and the "Toccata de Concerto," op. 36, of Dupont.

We have already given our impressions so fully of Mr. Sherwood's playing and the "Toccata he holds as an artist that we do not need to go over the ground, but it seems to us that his playing of the Sonata emphasized all we have said, and if heretofore there have been any who refused to be converted, they must have yielded after his masterly performance of this work, which requires something in the head by way of execution. There were several numbers in the programme which tended to display his Cantabile at its best, among them the Schumann "Romance" and Chopin "Nocturne," and will any one who heard it ever forget the manner in which his piano sang the Arietts in the Sonata, and the mournful beauty with which he invested its elegiac strains! We bid good-by to such an artist reducantly, and hope that he will return to us ere long, when a better fortune in the way of attendance will certainly welcome him.

HOOLEY'S.

The Pauline Markham company opened last night, at Hooley's, a week's season of the perennial "Pinafore." The troupe having recently ppeared in the same piece at another theatre it is unnecessary to speak at any length of the present performance. Miss Markham still re-tains considerable of the "vocal velvet" for which she was so celebrated in the Lydia Thompson days of old. The Buttercup and Hebe were not bad, and the musical portion of the entertainment was rather "quizby." The acting was much better than the singing. The lovers exhibited some animation, which is more than most of the previous representatives of the characters have done; the Midhipmite kept himself busy with Liliputian imitations of full-grown funniments; and the Marine secured an occasional laugh by his bantonimic absurdities. There was quite a good house considering the counter-attractions.

THE CIRCUS. Forepangh's "aggregation" (which is the modern title of a circus) opened yesterday on the Lake Front to a large business, the immense ent being crowded to its utmost cape tent being crowded to its utmost capacity last evening. The entertainment is composed of the usual attractions offered by showmen, and everything that is advertised appears. The riding of Mr. Robert Stickney is a feature of the performance that gives great satisfaction, and the other specialities, of which there are a large number, are first-class. The performing elephants are something marvelous in their way, while the collection of wild beasts of various kinds is a large one.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mr. Boucicault opened to-night at the Grand Opers-House in his own play called "Arrah na Pogue." He arrived from California direct only yesterday morning, but the effects of his long journey, fatiguing but the effects of his long journey, fatiguing though it must have been, were not visible in his performance this evening. The present engagement is for two weeks, and is under the management of H. J. Sarrent, who is assisted in his laborious task by Mr. Kenward Philip, a povolist and newspaper-writer of some reputation this way. Mr. Sargent pays Dion \$500 for each performance, and, unless the business pans out more heavily than unless the business pans out more heavily than it did to-night, the profits upon the Modjeska-Kaintuck tour will be likely to suffer someunless the business pans out more heavily than it did to-night, the profits upon the Modjeska-Kaintuck tour will be likely to suffer somewhat. But the evening was not propit ious, and there were two other openings which must have diminished the attendance somewhat. The drama was mounted with a great deal of care, and the cast was good in the main. There had been but one rehearsal with Mr. Bouckault, and it is not strange that there was a little fishing for lines, and occasionally a trifling confusion of postions upon the stage. But, as a whole, the action was smooth and highly satisfactory to the audience. Bouckault's Sham is a good deal like his Conn and his Miles. As an individual characterization, it is by no means a success, but, considered as a picture of the Irish peasant in general, it is without doubt the best we have ever had. Dion's support included Katharine Rogers as Kanny Power, Ellie Wilton as Arrah Meeish, John Broughman as The O'Grady, and Joseph Wilks as Kessay. Miss Wilton was altogether charming, and was fervently commended from time to time. Miss Rogers was about as metallic as a B flat clarinet, but as handsome as possible. Brougham, although gouty, gave a good performance, and Wilks was not bad. Dion and Miss Wilton were called before the curtain once or twice. Modelska, backed by a large retinue of admiring vassais, occupled one of the boxes. Kaintuck was detained at home by an ear-ache, contracted through listening too long to Sargent's talk about his plans for next season.

At Wallack's Miss Cavendish played Rosa'ind before an audience which came pretty near melting and running all over the floor. It was the hottest auditorium I ever stumbled into. Artistically, Miss Cavendish's performance may be considered a success. Financially she can hardly hope to come out ahead, on account of approaching hot weather and the consequent flight of the masses to Coney Island. There was a good deal of "paper" in the house this evening. The comedy was brought out with the utmost care in regard to cast,

to me since I learned that William Winter had been sober a whole week at a time.

Rice's Surprise Party proceeded to surprise a good audience at the Union Square to-night with that everlast nerly alliy mess of stuff called. "The Babes in the Woods." I suppose that being drawn from the wood had something to do with the undeniable fact that those babes were a couple of unutterable blockheads. Any how, the fact remains the piece is about as devoid of sense as a Sun editorial, but the pads that are in the tights, and the legs that are in the pads, call out the crowds, and the crowds are what Rice is after. Willie Edouin was of course the central figure to-night, and he succeeded in imparting a good deal of harmless, if vapid, amusement. The piece will run so long as the business pays.

INDIANAPOLIS. Appeted Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The Metropolit Indianapolis, May 19.—The Metropolitan Theatre Building, used for several years for variety purposes, was closed to-day by the proprietor, the leasee being in arrears for rent \$18,000. The building will be thoroughly remodeled and opened in the fall as a first-class legitimate theatre.

SPORTING NEWS.

NETTIE'S HISTORY.

A dispatch in yesterday's Tribung announced the death in Philadelphia of the celebrated trotting mare Nettic, record 2:18, from the effects of an injury received about three weeks ago by running a nail into one of her front feet while taking her exercise at Belmont Park. As the mare was one of the best-known trotters in the country, a sketch of her performances will be of interest.

She was a bay mare, foaled in 1896, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of an American Star mare, and bred by F. O. Matthewson, of

Jersey City. Ever since her trotting career

Star mare, and bred by F. O. Matthewson, of Jersey City. Ever since her trotting career began she has been driven by John Turner, and owned by Mr. Frank Ellis, both of Philadelbhia. Her first appearance was at Prospect Park, Long Island, Sept. 24, 1872, where she won two neats, the fastest in 2:28, but lost the race to Mr. Goldsmith's Gloster, by Volunteer, who subsequently acquired a record of 2:17. At the same track, during the following month, she lowered her record to 2:27%, but again failed to win. In 1873 she came out in fine style, winning all of the four races in which she started, and at Buffalo got a record of 2:22%. In 1874 she was in the fastest of company, and suffered defeat by Goldsmith Maid and Red Cloud. At Beacon Park, Boston, Sept. II, she trotted the third heat of a race in 2:18, her best record. In 1875 Nettle was not once a winner, but at Buffalo lapped out Lula in a heat, the time of which was 2:15. The following year she was "off," and won Bothing, but in 1877 she was a fair performer, trotting Fleetwood Park in 2:19½. Last year she started in several races, but was of no account.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The famous trotter Nettle, owned by Frank Ellis, died from bloodpoisoning, the result of picking up a nail, which penetrated the foot and frog while on her way to be sold May day. Nettle was a bay mare, foaled in May, 1886, out of a poorhouse mare, Rysdyk's Hambletonian. She had been owned for seven years by Ellis, who bought her after the race at Point Breeze, in which she made 2:28 and 2:2834 in the three-minute class, Gloster taking the race. He paid \$10,000, and she afterwards got a record of 2:18.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—In the first race to-morrow, Essilah, Fortuna, Glenmore, Richards, Jr., and Dunkirk seil in the order named. The field comprises Mary R., Douglass, Conn. Mollie McGinley, and Signal. The distance is a mile and a quarter. In the Derby the wildest interest is manifested, and no one can say who will win, although Lord Murphy steadily increases in favor. This is anybody's race, and, or ecount of its rich reward, a most importan vent. There is no good reason that Tennes see's crack, Lord Murphy, should be so great a favorite. The strangers are backng him beavily, while the Corn-Cracker ing him beavily, while the Corn-Cracker boys lay their cash on home choice. Strathmore, Faisetto, Trinifad, and Ada Glenn sell as named. The field comprises Gen. Pike, entered by Buford, and twice a victor at Lexington last week, Buckner, and Wissakicon,—a full attent to Aristides. The distance is a mile and a half. In the third race, mile heats, King Faro, Peru, Kingsland, Elia Rowett, Virgillian, and Ada Lambert have the call in the order named. The field consists of Patrol, Victine, Whealer, Tolema, and Silver Maid. Such a crowd was never known here before, both in horses, of which there are nearly 400, and the great number of strangers present.

TURF MATTERS.

BALTMORR, Md., May 19.—The opening of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club has been postponed till Wednesday on account of the rains.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Detroit Horse Association to-night, it was resolved to form a Jockey Club, and arrange for a ranning meeting the week after the July meet.

running meeting the week after the July meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. PAUL, Minn, May 19.—A walking match for \$250 a side was begun here to-night at 8:30 o'clock between Albert Griffin, of Dubuque, Ia., and Owen Sullivan, of this city. Griffin and Owen Sullivan, of this city. possts a record of 110 miles in twenty-three ours, while Sullivan is only a local celebrity Sullivan runs every few laps, while Griffin keeps on a steady walk. The walk is for twenty-seven hours, and will close to-morrow night at 11 o'clock. There is considerable local excitement over the affair, Sullivan being a favorite.

BASE-BALL. The Chicago and Boston teams play here on this afternoon, and Thursday and Saturday of this week. As they are the leading contestants in the championship race, large crowds will undoubtedly witness the games.

### DRINK AND DEATH.

Herrible Human Depravity.

The West Chicago avenue police report a deplorable case of degraded, besotted humanity. At about 11:30 Sunday night Ellen Harrington, an unmarried woman 19 years of age, having been seized by the pangs of approaching maternity while out upon a drunken carousal with her companions, sought drunken carousal with her companions, sought shelter in the house of her sister, Mrs. Julia Munphy. It is not a house, but a miserable hovel or shanty, on the prairie near the corner of Chicago and Western avenues. The women folks there were also having a drunken orgy, and no attention was paid to the deplorable condition of the young woman until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. A. H. Tagert was called to see her. He prescribed for her and left. At 2 o'clock in the Dr. A. H. Tagert was called to see her. He prescribed for her and left. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon some one, in attending to the sufferer's wants, found that she had been delivered of a male infant, which was already dead. Some one kindly made her rest a little more comfortably, but her condition rapidly becoming worse, Dr. Wells Andrews, of No. 996 West Lake street, was called to examine her. At 4 o'clock, when he visited the house, he found the young woman suffering from puerperal fever, which, together with her debauchery and generally had condition, left no hopes of a recovery. He also left word with the police that the Coroner, in his inquest upon the dead infant, ought to make a full and complete investigation of the affair. It was not at all improbable that some one had killed the infant by purposely neglecting to care for it.

THE PONCAS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Pursuant to an order from the War Department, the Ponca Indians were released to-day at Fort Omaha, and they left for the vicinity of the Omaha Reservation. The habeas corpus case will be heard by Justice

Miller, of the Supreme Court, the 29th of May, in this city.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Judge Dundy's attention was called to the remarks reported to have been made by Gen. Sheridan this afterneon, and he made the following statement in regard to the effect of his decision in the Ponca case to a Herald reporter. As there is no law of the United States or treaty stipulation setting spart a reservation in the Indian Territory for these Indians, nor for removing them thereto, nor keeping them thereon, they cannot be removed and kept there by force, for the one reason that ne law or treaty in any way authorizes this to be done, and the decision is based upon that idea alone.

It is not elaimed in the opinion that Congress might not authorize this, or a treaty be made which would justify a resort to force, but simply that no such authority has ever been conferred, so far as these particular Ponca Indians are concerned. Of course it is not claimed that the same rules would apply to Indian tribes having reservations to which their treaties require them to remove and remain thereon.

CHICAGO.
The slarm from Box 484 at 8:90 last ev The alarm from Box 484 at 8:20 last evening was caused by a fire in the one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 606 Fulton street, owned and occupied by J. B. Eddy. Damage to barn, 360. Loss upon a horse, buggy, and harness, \$200. It really looks as if some barn incendiary was putting in some heavy work in the northwestern section of the city. The recent fire on West Lake street was attributed to children playing with matches in an occupied barn, but many people in the vicinity were of the opinion that the barn incendiary was again at his work. In one or two instances of fires in this section of the city there have been indisputable evidences of arson.

The alarm from Box 48 at 7:10 last evening.

of arson.

The alarm from Box 48 at 7:10 last evening was caused by a are on the first floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 182 and 184 Adams street, occupied by McCuliy & Miles, stained-glass manufacturers. Damage to building and stock, \$50; fully covered by insurance in unknown companies. Cause, an overheated furnace.

The alarm from Box 328 at noon yesterday was caused by a fire in a frame barn in the rear of No. 148 Canaiport avenue, owned and occupied by A. Kussman. Damage to barn and contents, consisting of two bulgry barnesses, blankets, and other articles, \$400; fully covered by a policy in the Fireman's of this city. The fire apread to an adjoining barn in the rear of Nos. 13 and 15 Mark street, owned and occupied by Joseph Fisher. Damage, \$150; covered by insurance, but in what company could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the owner from home.

AT DETROIT, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—Berry Bros' varish factory, corner of Leib that Wight streets, was the scene of a shocking accident this afterboiling-shop, a long, low brick building, exposed to a full draught to feed the fires under the immense kettles, when the contents of two kettles boiled over and ignited. A terrible scene folowed, The fire spread to the other kettles, and in an instant the whole interior of the shop was s mass of flame. The workmen were all terribly arned. Nathan McMahon got outside, an fung himself, all ablaze, on a pile of coal. John Thurson staggered and fell, almost roasted alive. Manager Finlay's son, one of the most popular young men in this city, was shockingly burned about

city, was shockingly burned about the arms, body, and face. A young man named Migher was burned about the lower limbs. Thurson's injuries are the worst, as he inhaled the flames, and he will probably did. The other men may recover, but will be scarred for life. The sufferers were all wrapped in cotton and linseed oil and taken to their bomes. The building being fire-proof, the flames were confined to it, and were speedily extinguished by the chemical engine and steam jets of the establishment. AT GALESBURG: ILL.

Special Dispatch to 1.4 Trounds Galmenurg, Ill., May 19.—At an early hour GALMSURG, Ill., May 19.—At an early hour this morning the livery and sale stable of Willsie & Hawkinson, corner of Main and Kellogg streets, was discovered in flames. The firemen promptly responded, but were unable to cope with the flames. Three men who slept in the stable did not perceive the fire until it was under a good headway. The entire stable, with accordance horses, a number of fine with seventeen horses, a number of fine carriages, several sleighs, and a large amount of hay and grain, was consumed. Several very valuable horses were among the number. The stable was owned by C. H. Mathews, and instable was owned by C. H. Mathews, and insured for \$2,500. Its contents were uninsured. Adjoining this came the National Steam Dye Works. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance. Carpentershops belonging to H. C. Ward, L. F. Danforth, and M. D. Billings were also consumed, besides several other adjoining buildings. The fire was, no doubt, the work of tramps, who infest the city in great numbers.

AT BROWNSVILLE, TENN. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19 .- A special to the ivalanche from Brownsville, Tenn., says: "At an early hour this morning quite a destructive fire occurred here in what is known as 'Negro ow,' burning the following stores: Link's, valued at \$2,000; George Reeve's, valued at \$300; Mrs. Davis', valued at \$800; also the residence of Mr. Louiss, valued at \$1,000. None of the property destroyed was insured. The stocks of household goods were saved. The fire originated in Mr. Louiss' dwelling. The cause is unknown."

AT TALLEY CAVEY, PA. Special Dispoted to The Tribune
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—The Post-Office and
two stores at Talley Cavey, in this county, were
destroyed by fire this evening. All the mail
matter was consumed. The stores were owned
by James Dunlap and James McCresdy, whose

joint loss is about \$8,000. The Post-Office building was valued at \$2,000. The value of the let-ters destroyed is not yet known. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps, who abound in that neighborhood. AT OSGOOD, IND.
CINCINNAII, O., May 19.—A fire at Osgood,
Ind., yesterday destroyed French's dry-goods
store, Peter Wagner's dwelling, Hicknor's shoe-

stord, Huglebright's cigar-store, and Leedham's dry-goods store. Loss, \$14,000; insured for \$6,000 in the Niagara, \$2,000 in the German Mutual, and \$1,500 in the Hartford. AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 19.—A building owned by W. L. Webber, and occupied by Mrs. E. A. Smith, took fire last night and was dan aged \$1,500; covered by insurance.

YELLOW FEVER. Resolutions of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—At a meeting of MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the Sth of May, resolutions were adopted intending to call the attention of our Senators and Representatives to the great need of quarantine regulations for our Southern seacoast; and WHEREAS, Said resolutions contained language seminally reflecting upon our Representative, said Representative having explained and conclusively shown this body that said action was prematurely taken on our misapprehension of facts; thefore, be it

Resolved. That said resolutions were not intended to reflect or discredit the able efforts made by Senator Harris and the Hon. Casey Young towards the promotion of this great enterprise, or upon any member of the House of Representatives, but were intended to pointedly point to the great necessity of united effort to pass a law to protect the helpless citizens of the Mississippi Valley, and we now again urge the statement of all parties and creeks to give us this safegoard in the form of Senator Barris' bill, so much needed for the prosperity of not only this valley, but this whole nation.

QUINCY FINANCES. QUINCY FINANCES.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

QUINOY, Ill., May 19.—Mayor Rogers gave formal notice to the City Council to-night that on the 1st of June the Fire and Police Departments and the public schools would be closed for want of funds to keep them going. The lack of funds is due to the resistance of taxifighters to the payment of their taxes. Notice was also given of a special election to vote upon a proposition to place the city under the General Incorporation act. The election will be held in thirty days.

CANADA.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, May 19.—A young man named Dawson, alias Wilson, arrested here Saturday night for being drunk, was found dead in his cell Sunday morning. He was a man of excellent education, and an electrician of considerable ability, having just perfected arrangements for an electric light on the Champ de Mars hers. His death has created a melancholy interest. It is the prevailing opinion that he was of a most respectable English family, but sank slowly from affluence and respectability to degradation and poverty. A letter was found on his person addressed to Thomas Elwin Byton, Walford Hall, England, stating that he was on his last legs, and that he would probably receive this letter announcing his death

poison during the night.

Dubling, Ont., May 19.—A fire this afternoon, which originated in the stables as the rear of the Dominton Hotel, owing to a high wind, spread rapidly, and soon destroyed property valued at \$40,000. Twenty families are repdered homeless.

#### THE COLORED BACE.

Delegate Convention at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., May 19.—A convention of colored delegates thet here to day for the purpose of considering matters connected with the welfare, rights, and improvement of the condition of theirrace. W. C. Ronne, a colored lawyer of this place, was made permanent Chairman. After an address by ex-Congressman Kain, the following preamble and resolution was introduced:

Whenever, We see that we cannot get our rights here in the midst of this class of uncompromising oppressors of our race, and since by the decision of Indge R. W. Hughes, of the United States Court of this district (the Kinney-Hall informarriage case), the State can oppress and abridge our recent control this district (the Kinney-Hall informarriage case), the State can oppress and abridge on a condition of the Court of this district (the Kinney-Hall informarriage case), the State to protect us from said abridgement and oppression; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our race throughout the State to organise the asselves into emigration societies for the pursues of leaving the State, provided our condition is not bettered by the authorities of the State. A lengthy debate ensued.

DIGGING FOR TREASURE.

Distaint for intrasure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., May 19.—J. M. Moore, a gentleman from Havana, Mason County, Ill., who is engaged in tunneling for coal, exclusively by hand, about two and a half spiles south of Clinhand, about two and a nair miles sound of clinton, has succeeded in reaching a distance of seventy feet, with a descent of ten to every twanty-two and a half feet. It is rumored that instead of digging for coal his real object is to discover a hidden treasury of \$300,000 buried by Indians some 150 years ago. It is a rather rotation was the follow began the mantic proceeding, as the fellow began the shaft in an old and somewhat isolated graveyard. It has created an immense excitement in this county, and large crowds visit the place during the week, and especially on Sundays. The fellow is very accommodating, and answers all low is very accommodating, and answers all questions put to him very respectfully.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—Samuel W. uther, and, one of the wealthiest and most in-Satisfiand, one of the wealthiest and most in-fluential farmers of Eastern McLean County, formerly a member of the Board of supervisors and a prominent school-man, died this morning. Mrs. Haunah S. Burns, one of the earliest residents of Bloomington, died to-day, aged 45, of consumption.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 19.—Elmore P. Ross died this afternoon. died this after WATERBURI, Vt., May 19.—Ex-Gov. Asahel Peck, aged 76, died to-day.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents.

## CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVEN (uticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Infallibly Oures.

CUTIOURA, assisted by CUTIOURA SOAP, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remond for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm. Tetter, Pushes. Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Pemplagus, Impedige, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barbers' Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Crasked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Seaty Eruptions. Itchings and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrotluous Ulcers, Sores, and Disobarring Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises. Scalds, Burns. Itching Flies, Pain and Infammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheris, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the Curioura Resouvent should be after a cure is effected. Infallibly Cures.

SKIN DISEASES. A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration

Mossrs. Waxis & Potern—Grantsurv. For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement: I have been sillicted with a skin disease for about-five years, and I have tried almost everything toat I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your CUTICURA RESEDIES advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them my face, breast, and back were almost a solid scab, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and think your CUTICURA REMEDIES are tile best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public. Very gratefally yours,

Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

Heipless for Eight Years.—Unable to Walk.
Got About on Hands and Knees.
A Wonderful Curs.

Messrs. Where & Potten—Gentlener: I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to belp myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concinded to try Curicura Renedies. The first box of Curicura brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I amentirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a frand, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly,

1315 Butterfield-st., Chicago, Ill.,

March 4, 1879.

### CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet,
is prepared from Currouna in a modified form, and
is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin
and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the
preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentlemen
who have and are troubled with tender faces, for
those was desire a clean and wholesome Skin and
Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and
nursery.

The CUNICURA RENEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists. 360 Washington-st. Bosion, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of Curroura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Curroura. Soar, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS

These Plasters put new
life into the Weak and
PLASTERS

Liver and Kidneys, etimalate the Stomach and
Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the Stomach, care Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Bilious Colic, prevent Aree, Malaria, and other Diseases. Get the Genuine.

Madison and Peoria

# CARSON, PIRIE & CO. CORSET DEP'T

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

OUR MAGIC CLASP

Pair of STEFLS given with ever pair of Corsets. Price, \$1.00; would be cheap at \$1.75. 1,000 Hand-Made Corsets, abdomins steels and side-laced, artra heav bones and silk-embroidered, at 7 cents; sold elsewhere at \$1.25.

1,500 200-bone Corsets, French Wove, in white and colored, at \$1.25; good value for \$2.00.

ob Lot of 400-bone French Co tra long and side steels, a would be cheap at \$3.50. nuine 500-bone Corset, et bones, silk-embroidered ton tom, \$1.75; usual price for it sets, \$3.00.

The largest line of Fine French
Made Corsets in the city, at
which dely competition.

The same goods at our North Side
Clark and Ericats. Carson, Pirie & Co.

# Chus. Gossage & Co. High Novelties

Hosiery Dept. Roman Silk "Brodequins," Jardiniere Embroidered Fronts from 500 pr. "The Duchesse," "Renaissance,"
"Polka Dot," and "Bretonne Lace" are especially fashionable. Perforated and Sandal Lace fronts in beautiful styles in Silk and Lisle Brode quins. Mourning Hosiery for full or half mourning, in Pin Hair, Fancy Cluster, and Graduated Stripes. Spun Silk from \$1.50 pr. Pure Silk from \$4.00 to \$20.00 pr. Children's Cotton and Lisle Thread from the plainest to the most stylish manu-

den Parties, &c., &c., &c., specially ordered for Summer Trade. Chas. Gossage & Co.

factured. Special styles for Lawn

Tennis, Archery, Croquet, and Gar-

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS NORTH GERMAN LLOYD 

STATE LINE To Ghagow, Laverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$50 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, 52t. JAMES WABRACK, General Western Minnager, 168 Randolph-st., Chicago, Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ta, 72 Broadway, N. 3,

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS ANCHORIA, May 24, 7a m Oliviasia, June 7, 7 am ETHIOPIA, May 31, 1p m Devonta, June 14, 1pm New York to London direct. VICTORIA, May 24, 7a m Cal P. NIA, June 7, 7a m Cabins Edo to 20. Excursion Tokens as reduced mass. Science, 25.

WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the United States and Royal Mail Setweet New York and Liverbool. For passen apply to Com-panya office, 43 Squit Clarkest. ALFRED LACKROIKEN, Gen'l Western Agent. Est Draft on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from Britt.
Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, borthwest corn
Clark and Randolph-sts. Chicage.
P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.



HALE'S HONE HOREHOUND & TAR!

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS. The Honey of the Plant Horehoused Scothes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tas Balm Ables Balsames CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AN TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great beautifrom its stothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whoopin Cough. PRICES: — 50c. and \$1. Iarge Size Chempest. For Sale by all Drugglete. BUY PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, 25 Co.

### STATE AFFAIRS.

Belief that the Governor Can Rid the People of the Legislature.

A Constitutional Deadlock as to Adjournment Already Existent.

Will He Use His Authority to Prorogue the Horde of Vampires?

Thirty Senators and Eighty-four Repesentatives Absent from Their Posts Yesterday.

The Men Spoiled by Big Pay Spend the Day Discussing Judges' Salaries.

Proclamation by the Governor Requesting Observation of Decoration-Day.

> PROROGATION. IMPORTANT RUMOR.

STRINGFIELD, III., May 19.—It has been own for some time that Gov. Cullom has an begging the Legislature to adjourn and gome, and he is exasperated beyond measure at a unprecedented delay. The Governor bethat the accordance record the present his unprecedented delay. The governor be-teves that the scandalous record the present deneral Assembly has made for itself will prejudice the cause of the Republican party be-fore the people in 1880, at which time he pro-poses to again be a candidate for Governor. He ars to think every additional day the Legis-s hargs on lessens the chances of success appears to their every additional day the Legislature hargs on lessens the chances of success of the Republican party at the polls. Last week the House passed a resolution to adjourn sine die on May 22. This resolution was immediately transmitted to the Senate, where it has been lying in the hands of the Committee on Rules ever since. There is no prospect that the Senates

ning among these who are supposed to swhat in his Excellency's confidence be somewhat in his Excellency's confidence that a failure to concur in this House resolu-tion by the Senate will be a disagreement as to the time of adjournment within the meaning of the Constitution, and he intends, thereupon of the Constitution, and he intends, thereupon, to step in and prorogue the General Assembly. This rumor cannot be verified, but it is nevertheless an interesting topic of conversation this evening. The House and Senate have spent the day idly, having accomplished nothing turing the afternoon. There was a bare duo rum in the House, but the Senate was obliged to

There is no hope of getting through here before the 10th of June unless the Governor disperses the mobs before that time. The Sny Carte Levy bill, after having been kept in the Senate for six weeks, has been sent back to the House for its ncurrence in a couple of trifling amendments, hen it will be sent to the Governor to when it will be sent to the structure of the senate hangs on to some measures has attracted the attention of the House, and a reciprocal policy of delay has been inaugurated which is extremely injurious to the interests of the people. The with alone prolong the session two

nobody expects to get through with that. For-tunately the most villatious schemes of the Sen-ate have been throttled by the honest majority, yet there is still enough business left in that line to keep up the fight for weeks.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

as called to order this morning the following

	PRESENT:	
Archer,	Fuller,	Marshall,
Artley,	Hamilton,	Mayborne,
Bash,	Hunt,	Mayfield,
Bent.	Jones,	McDowell,
Campbell,	Joslyn.	Ridale,
Cheaney,	Kuykendall,	Ware,
Davis,	Lewis,	Whiting-21.
	ABSENT.	
Boutle)d.	Herdman.	Parkinson,
Brink,	Hoener,	Rhinehart.
Callon.	Johnson (sick),	Scott.
Dearborn,	Kelly,	Shutt,
DeLaney,	Lee,	Southworth,
Dement,	McClellan.	Talliaferro,
Ford,	Merritt	Thomas,
Poedick,	Moffett,	Walker,
Frantz,	Munn.	White,
Hanna,	Neice,	Wilson-30.
	THE SAME OLD STO	BY.

the President pro tem, said he could entertain but one of two motions—a call of the House or an adjournment—unless some routine business might be transacted, whereupon a request to take from the table House Bill 431, to enable municipal corporations to fund their indebtedness, was granted. The bill was read by title and advanced to a second reading.

House Bill 796, amending the Criminal-Jurisprudence law by imposing a fine upon parties celebrating marriages not allowed by law, was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Upon a similar request to take up House bill 560, popularly known as the Road and Bridge bill, the yeas and nays were called for, and, no quorum voting, an adjournment was had.

ROUSE.

The House opened its session this morning with a slim attendance of members. Shaw, of Mount Carroll, called the House to order in the absence of the Speaker. A few bills were read a second time and advanced on the calendar, but no business of importance was transacted. Foy introduced a resolution providing for four evening sessions during the present week, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

<b>经验证的</b> 的证据的	PRESER	
Allen (Warren),	Hopkins,	Rogers,
Allen (Whit's'e)	Jackson,	Ryan,
Bowen,	Johnson,	Samuel.
Bisbee,	Jones ( was	'tn), Scarlett,
Black,	Layman,	Scott
Brigham,	Lowell,	Shaw,
Burt,	Lyon, Marston,	Sherman,
Byers,		Simonson,
Carter(Johns'n)		Snigg,
Churchill,	McCreery, McKinlay,	Snyder, Spencer,
Chase, Colliers,	Mitchell,	Stevens,
	Matthews,	Struckman.
Core, Crooker,	Mack,	Taylor (Win'go),
Crosthwait,	Moss,	Thomas,
Davis,	Murray.	Thomason.
Day,	Neal,	Thompson (C'k).
Elliott.	Orendorff.	Tice,
Ridredge,	Pearson,	Trammell,
Fay.	Peters,	Trusdell,
Hali (Tazewell).	Prickett,	Tyler,
Harts,	Ranney,	Wentworth,
Hinds,	Robison (Ja	c'n), Wright (B'e)-69
CHANGE S	ABSENT.	
Abraham,	Halliday,	Provart,
Barry,	Hamilton,	Reaburn,
Bolt:	Hammond.	Reavill,
Bowen.	Herrington,	Robison (Fult'n)
Bridges,	Hinckley,	Richey.
Brumback.	Holden.	Savage,
Buck,	Ingham,	Secrest,
Butterworth.	Jennings,	Seiter,
arter (Adams),	Jones (Christ	
Carter (Adams), Clark,	Keniston,	Sloan.
Cockle,	Kouka,	Smith,
Cremer.	Latimet,	Taylor (Cook),
Dewey.	Lewis,	Thomson (Will),
Jurice,	McBride,	Tracy.
Dynart	McFie.	Vasey,
Ehrhardt,	Meyer,	Veile,
English,	Mtics.	Wall,
Ewing.	Mileham,	Walsh,
Ficklin,	Millbeck,	Warren,
Fosbender,	Morrison,	Weber,
rew, Fraham,	Neff, Nichola,	Wheeler,
Francer,	Nichola, O'Malley,	Wilson,
ranger,	O'mailey,	Wightman,
	Pleasants.	Wright (DuPage)
	Powell,	Zimmerman, Zink,
ross, The same	Pratt.	Mr. Speaker-84.
Hall (Gallatin),	Part of the last	All Opposite of
distribution of the	CONTRACTOR STATE	高等 奉经年 由於是一件一個記

of an act entitled 'An act for registry of electors and to prevent fraudulent voting.' approved and in force Feb. 15, 1935." This bill provided that persons authorized by law or appointed, pursuant to any town or city ordinance, in any town, city or ward, shall constitute a Board of Registry, which shall meet on Tuesday, three weeks preceding any State, county, or municipal election at 9 o'clock a. m., and proceed to make a list of qualified voters in such precincts. Within three days thereafter this Board of Registration are directed to file one certified list in the office of the Town Clerk or City Clerk, and another to be delivered to the Judges or Inspectors of Election, this list to be used as a check on election day. Any person not on this list may be compelled to make an affidavit on presenting his ballot, stating that he is a resident and a legal voter, and also prove the same by some other householder or legal voter. This bill passed the Senste, and was sent to the House. On May 13 it was sent to Wright's Committee on Elections, where it now reposes, waiting the action of the Committee. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Shaw, and Wright, Chairman of the Election Committee, express themselves in its favor. It is somewhat doubtful if this necessary measure can become a law, for the reason that the session is so far advanced. It will be sent back to the House tomorrow or pext day by Mr. Wright.

\*\*Reference of the Committee of the Sallantes of Cook Court Judges.\*\*

There are recovered from over the hill reduc-

There is a vigorous fight over the bill reducing the salaries of Cook County Judges and the salary of the State's-Attorney. The bill for that purpose has already been read at large and discussed, many of the country members being in its favor. A strong protest was presented to the Committee on Retrenchment by Thomas, of Cook, signed by a large number of the most prominent business and professional men in Chicago, declaring the provisions of the bill ill-advised and not in the interests of economy. The Committee have resolved to report adversely on the bill, and it now lies on the table. An effort will be made to take it from the table to-morrow morning.

to take it from the table to-morrow morning.

POSBENDER,

a flery Bourbon-Democrat from Marshall, this forenoon created a sensation in the House by declaring, in a speech, that he had been informed that the insurance lobby had offered money to a newspaper correspondent to abuse him for making a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a certain insurance bill. A strict inquiry among members of the press failed to elicit any admissions on this subject. This Democratic luminary will suffer an eclipace before the session is closed if he persists in such reckless statements. The bill in question is Senate Bill \$45, amending Secs. 907 and \$80 of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to township insurance companies." It was claimed on the floor of the House that this bill aimed a blow at county insurance; companies, by rethe floor of the House that this bill aimed a blow at county insurance; companies, by reducing the number of Directors from nine to three, thus putting the power into the hands of two men to reinsure policies in a foreign company, and compelling the policy-holders to pay a sum pro rata for reinsurance which they had not contracted to do. The motion of Fosbeuder to strike out the enacting clause was overwhelmingly carried.

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION,
Struckman called up the bill relating to the reduction of the salaries of Cook County Judges, and moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking the bill from the table.

Thomas objected vehemently to this motion, stating that he thought it was folly for this House to advance the bill to a third reading which should by no possibility become a law.

Collins, of Cook, spoke in favor of the bill.

Sherman opposed it in a lengthy and somewhat fiery argument.

The bill was finally taken from the table and made a special order for 5 o'clock, which hour had arrived by the time the motion was carried.

Hopkins got the floor, and stated that this bill had been unfairly treated since it came from the Senate, never having been referred to a committee, and CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION,

HAD BEEN STRANGLED IN THE HOUSE.

HAD BREN STRANGLED IN THE HOUSE.

Re believed that the bill should pass, for he considered that the Gook County Judges' services were worth no more than the services of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

Bisbee made a strong speech against the bill, claiming that good Judges could not be had for the sum of \$5.000 per annum. It was expensive to live in a large city, and no Judge but one (Garry) had ever saved any money on the Bench. He was in favor of killing the bill now, for it couldn't pass.

couldn't pass.

Thomas again protested against the people of the State dictating what the County of Cook should pay their Judges. If they chose to do it. should pay their states. It was nobody's business.
Shaw said this practice of taking bills from the table that could not possibly pass which had been voted against, and had been laid aside, was pernicious in the extreme, and ought to be

discontinued.

Core thought there were other bills pending before this Legislature of much more importance. He moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which motion was declared out of order. Before the pending question was disposed of the House adjourned.

# DECORATION.

PROCLAMATION.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna. FIELD, May 19.—The Governor to-day issued the following proclamation in regard to

issued the following proclamation in regard to Decoration-Day:

State of Illusions, Executive Department—
Whereas, it has become a custom of the patriotic people of many of the States of the Union to annually manifest by appropriate ceremonies their grateful appreciation of the heroic services of the soldiers of the late War who made the paramount sacrifice of their lives that the Government might live; and believing that this custom should be honored by general observance: Therefore, i. Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illímois, hereby request the people of the State to turn aside from their every-day duties and assemble in their several localities on the 30th day of May Instant, for the purpose of honoring the memory of our heroic dead by strewing their graves with flowers and expressing in unmistakable terms our devotion to the principles in defense of which they braved the dangers of the field and embraced the soldier's death. By doing this we shall keep alive in the public mind memories of the noble and unselfish sacrifices of the men who saved the Union when it was assaulted by armed treason, and shall strengthen the people in their devotion to liberty, union, and good government. A free nation cannot long preserve its liberties after its people have lost respect for the memory of those whose lives were given in its defense or in vindication of its honor; and in no more effective way can the love of the people for our fallen heroes be strengthened, the recollections of their patriolic deeds be kept green in the public mind, than by assembling from time to time at their last resting-places, and there, while decorating their graves with flowers, and recounting the story of their brave deeds dedicating ourselves anew to the principles of liberty and nationality for which they bravely fought and nobly ded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunts set my hand and cansed the great seal of the Sale to diamed. Done at the City of Springfield and 19th and of the proper of the country of Sale.

A Great Orcha Decoration-Day:

A Great Orchard.

Rural Home.

The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Mr. Robert McKinstry, of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, on high, rolling table land, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,700 peaches, 200 plums, 200 crabs, 1,500 vines, 5,000 currants, and 200 chestnuts. The varioties grown are: Rhode Island Greening, 7,000; Baldwins, 6,000; King of Tompkins County, 4,000; Astrachans, 800; Northern Spy, 500; Wagrener, 500; Gravenstein, 400: Cranberry Piopins, 200; Ben Davis, 200; Duchess of Oldenburg, 200; with Joustians, Hubbardstons, Cayugas, Vanderveers, Pearmains, Peck's Pleasants, twenty-ounce Plppins, Russets, and others in less lumber.

The pears are Bartlett, B. d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel, and Lawrence chiefly. Of cherries there are twenty-eight varieties. The orchards are remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are about twenty years old. The soil is dry, rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted twenty feet apart, and do not by any means seem to be crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year and kept failow; except when thought advisable, it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple-trees, set ten feet apart, for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year is 80,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop, or in plowing.

The success of this orchard has not been achieved, nor is it maintained, without the

#### THE RAILROADS.

A Lively War on the Carpet Between the Trunk Lines.

Passenger Rates to Eastern Cities Cut All Round.

Reduced Tolls Over the Big Bridge at St. Louis.

A GENERAL WAR.

The war between the Eastern roads is retting more intense with every hour, and before another week has passed the fur will fly in all directions. Everything indicates that this will be one of the most gigantic struggles between railroads that has ever been fought, and before its end is reached every road in the country is likely to be involved. The trouble has long been brewing, and but for the efforts of Commissioner Fink, who did his best to swert. missioner Fink, who did his best to aver-it, it would have broken out long before this. The principal cause of the difficulty arises, as usual, from the jealousies of the various lines towards one another, and the distrust with which they look upon each other's move-ments. Mr. Fink's pooling and arbitration schemes, by which peace and harmony were to have been secured, have all failed, with the ex-

any moment, as it will not be possible to keep it up much longer. The last scheme of a National Arbitration Committee that is to pass upon all fisues between the various roads is destined to go down in the general wreck, and Mesars. Adams, Wells, and Wright, who, had been chosen such Committee, will probably never have a chance to draw their \$10,000 a year each. Like wise men, they still have their appointments under advisement, and will probably keep them under advisement until they can see their way more clear than at present. The idea has gotten into the heads of the managers of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Grand Trunk, and other leading lines that Vanderbilt has got the better of them all the time, in spite of the pools, and commissions, and special agreements, and that gentleman was gradually crowding them into a corner, with the wident purpose of becoming the dictator of the entire American raliroad system. Besides, a suspicion got abroad that he and Jay Gould are no such enemies as they pretended to be, but that they were secretly working into each other's hands, and aiding and abetting one another. For these reasons the Pennsylvania Company thought it about time to cut loose from Vanderbili's embraces, and resume the management of its line by its own officers instead of by Commissioners, who do the bidding of Vanderbilt in most cases. About a week since the Pennsylvania grave notice that it would no longer be bound by any agreements or pools regarding the Eastbound business, and since that time the rates have gone all to pieces. Grain was openly contracted for by all the lines yesterday. On the basis of 13½ cents from Chicage to New York. The passenger rates also went to pieces yesterday. The regular rate has been \$20 to New York and \$31 to Boston for some years past, but about six months ago the railroads commenced to sell tickets at their city offices for \$17 to New York. Apparently this was done to force the scalpers, against whom a hitter war was being waged, out of the business, but in fact it was done to head off some of the fluos that were suspected of paying heavy commissions. This state of affairs continued until yesterday morn sues between the various roads is de-Adams, Wells, and Wright, who; had been chose

to Vanderbilt. Owing to this division, the scheme to force all the business over one line proves a failure. But the Vanderbilt agents here say that if all the shippers would give the business to one road they would not get beaten, because they have orders in such an event to go into the open merket and buy up enough cattle on account of their roads to fill the cars. As a consequence of this fight the rates are down so low that it is impossible to quote them. The roads seem to be wilding to take whatever they can get. On Pittsburg shipments, where the fight is very bitter between the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, as low rates as \$1 per car have been made.

And this is only the beginning of the fight. When the battle begins in earnest small fellows had better get out from under. The Southwestern war will sink into insignificance alongside this gigantic contest.

ide this gigantic contest. ST. LOUIS BRIDGE RATES. Now that the St. Louis Bridge Ring has been broken, and the Bridge & Tunnel Company has passed into the hands of men who evidently mean to do a fair and equitable business, all the complaints about exorbitant and untair rates will no doubt cease, since the new Company has made a tariff which is lower from 10 to 50 per cent than that of the old monopoly.

The new tariff, which went into effect May 1, 1879, is as follows: 879, is as follows: For Car-Loads—Loaded or delivered on track at ruion Depot. or switched to connecting lines, in-lading St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rail-

cluting St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway:

Agricultural implements, beer and ale in barrels or boxes, bar and other iron, coal-oil in tanks or barrels, fruit, household goods or movers' effects, live stock, lumber, marble, machinery, nalls, stone, stoves and stove-castings, 85 per car.

Coal, of all kinds, and coke, \$4 per car.

Bones, bone black, brick, cement, clay, cord-wood, earthenware, farniture, hay, hoop-poles and headings, hemp and flax, ice, jute, lime, ore gine and iron, pig iron, pig lead, railroad iron, staves and shingles, scrap iron, soda ash, sand, and salt, \$4 per car.

Grain, in bulk or sacks, loaded or delivered on track at union depot, \$5 per car.

Grain in transit, or to and from elevators, \$4 per car.

track at union depot, \$5 per car.

Gram in transit, or to and from elevators, \$4 per car.

Flour, bran, and mill-stuff, green hides, cotton, provisions, oil-cake, and fertilizers, tobacco in hogsheads, to and from union depot, 2 cents per 100 pounds.

All other articles in car lots to or from union devot, not enumerated or classified, \$5 per car.

Raisway Equisyments—Box cars as freight, \$3; flat cars as freight, \$2.50; baggage and mail cars as freight, \$2.50; baggage and mail cars as freight, \$2.50; baggage and mail cars as freight, \$4; passenger sars or sleepers as freight, \$3; locomotives as freight, \$15.

General Merchandise—All classes of merchandise, west-bound, to \$1. Louis proper, 5 cents per 100 pounds.

All classes of merchandise going through \$1. Louis, to or from points beyond, east or west bound, if way-biled in car-loads from points of shipment, 4 cents per 100 pounds.

Package freights, in less than car loads, going through \$1. Louis, east or west bound, 5 cents per 100 pounds.

All first, second and third classes of merchandise, east-bound from \$1. Louis proper, 5 cents per 100 pounds.

All fourth-class merchandise, east-bound from \$1. Louis proper, 4 cents per 100 pounds.

The above rates on pound freight include all charges for city delivery within the limits established by the \$1. Louis Transfer Company, and to all connecting lines, including \$1. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway.

The roads leading east from this city have done a fair business during the past week. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago leads the Vanderblit roads in the amount done. The Vanderblit roads say that this is due to the fact that the Fort Wayne lowered the rates several days before it withdrew from the east-bound pooling arrangement or gave notice to the other lines of its intention of doing so. The Vanderlines of its intention of doing so. The Vander-hilt roads are making great efforts to regain their vantage, and, as a consequence, rates are now openly quoted by all the roads at 12½ cents on grain from Chicago to New York, and so hitter is the feeling between the various lines that a still further break may be expected. The shippers are taking advantage of the low freight rates offered, and the shippens are taking advantage of the low freight rates offered, and the shippens thus far this week have been unusually heavy.

The total amount of freight handled by the various roads during the past week was as follows: Michigan Central, 21,780.370 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 21,541,058 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 29,563,966 pounds; Pittsburg, Charlansti & St. Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 10.4; Bartamore & Ohio, 4.7. The amount of flour carried was as follows: Michigan Central, 4,747,000 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2,165,800; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 2,223,000; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 525,200; Baltimore & Ohio, 256,000. The following amounts of grain was carried: Michigan

THEIR SERVICES ARE APPRECIAT-

At the annual meeting of the Atchison, To-peka & Santa Fe Railroad, held at Topeka a few days ago, a letter from Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, was read declining on the part of Mr. F. H. Peabody, who is absent in Europe, a re-election as Director of the Company, and on motion of Mr. Joseph Nickerson the following resolutions were unanimously adopt-

ed:

Resolved, That, recognizing and remembering as we do the efficient aid given this road by our associate, F. H. Peabody, by conneel, influence, and generous financial support at the most critical period of its existence, when its prospects were dim, its credit poor, and its valuable land-grant depended upon its immediate extension, it is with deep regret that we receive hie declination of a re-election.

Resolved. That we tender him our most hearty thanks for his endeavors to promote union and harmony in our Board, for his devotion and energy in furthering the best interests of the road, and for his uniform courtesy, uprightness, and ability during his seven years' service as Vice-President and Director.

and Director.

After the election of the new Board of Directors, Mr. Thomas Nickerson, President of the Company, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: resolutions, which were mnanimously adopted:
WHEREAS. The general management of the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and its
several branches and leased lines in Colorado and
New Mexico has for the past year devolved upon
William B. Strong, Esq., and
WHEREAS, In addition to the many ordinary and
arduous duties resting upon him as General Manager, he has had charge and control of many important legal questions, involving vital rights of
the Company in Colorado, and also matters of
grave inferest seriously affecting the rights of the
Company before the Legislature of the State of
Kansas;

Company before the Legislature of the State of Kansas;
Now, therefore, as a fit and well-deserved tribute to him for his ability, energy, and faithfulness as a railroad manager, and as a full indorsement of his conduct as such a manager, be it

Resolved, That this Company has full faith in the ability, energy, and capability of William B. Strong, and it fully indorses and approves his course and policy in the general management of the business committed to his care, and of which he has had charge, and for which be is entitled to and deserves to have and is hereby tendered the thanks of the Company.

Resolved, Further, That the Secretary of this Company is directed to present him with a certified copy of these resolutions.

M., K. & T.

Special Disputch to The Pribune. Sr. LOUIS, May 19.—William Bond, General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, har resigned, and A. Mitchell, General Superintend ent, has been appointed acting General Manage from to-morrow. It is said the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have had control of the road for some time, and that that management demanded Mr. Bond's removal. The same has been said of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, but it is now certain that those rumors were entirely incorrect. very reasonable rumor is afloat to the effect that Bond was the mainspring of the recent lease of the Moberly (Mo.) Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to the Wabash, under the Gould regime. By this lease it is believed the Union Trust Company and its friends are battled in some future plans of disposing of that part of the road. It is further asserted that the Trust Company is not very friendly to Vanderbiit, and that in allowing Gould to secure a Western and Southwestern outlet it has injured that magnate to a great degree. This is doubtless the only apology that the Trust Company had to offer for its General Manager's alleged faithlessness. very reasonable rumor is affoat to the effect that

DENVER & SOUTH PARK. DENVER, Col., May 19 .- At 1 o'clock this af ternoon the Deaver & South Park & Pacific Railway reached the Kenosha summit with the track, and at 3:30 p. m. the first passenger train reached the summit, 10,141 feet above the sea level, the highest point yet attained by any railroad in North America. All the difficulties in the way are now overcome, and track-laying will continue at the rate of a mile a day, until the road reaches Leadville. A passenger leaving Leadville lin the morning now arrives in Denver before midnight the same day.

JAY GOULD. St. Louis, Mo., May 19.- A St. Joseph dispatch says that Jay Gould and party arrived here at 5:30 p. m. in a special train, and were eccived at the depot by a committee of the Soard of Trade, and taken in carriages for drive through the city. Mr. Gould is now owner of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph, and is interested in the extension of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. The party leave here to-night for Council Bluffs.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—A new company, formed to operate the Cincinnati Southern Railway, organized to-day under what is known as the Stone franchise, elected temporary officers, and increased their capital stock to \$1,000, 000, which was all taken at once by their stock holders. It is expected that the transfer from the old Company to the new one will be de-layed but a few days longer. A permanent or-ganization will be effected when the new Com-pany assumes control of the road.

THE WABASH BAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 19.—In the letter of your spe cial correspondent dated at Danville, May 2, it is stated that the Wabash Railway was compe to take freight during 1878 at an average rate of 693-1,000 cents per ton per mile,—apparently in order to keep its earnings up to the figures of previous years and show a slight increase, as promised by its management when it came into power. And this, too, while its competitors, and other roads similarly situated, were receiving from three-fourths of a cent to over one and ne-half cents per ton per mile for the carriage of their freight. Great stress is also laid on the fact that the Wabash Railway is able to do its business at a considerably less cost per ton per mile than are some roads with double track, stone atlast, and all the perfection which experience and capital are supposed to enable one to ac-

Nothing, however, is said as to whether the property is being maintained and kept up to a standard condition in producing these favorable showings for its management. Is not its roadbed depreciating by false economy and the use of the cheapest class of material which will keep it running from day to day, and are not its engines being overstrained and made short-lived by being crowded and made to haul more than their capacity,—constantly breaking down and being repaired for work from day to day? Such a policy is the very one which would produce the results claffined. Larger trains and fewer train men make pay-rolls look well, and so do small track and shop forces; but is it not a pertinent question for owners (even though they be small ones) to ask, Is our property being kept up, or have we got to pay for this at some future day?

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, by its annual report for 1874, showed its earnings per ton per mile for that year to have been one and one-fourth cents, and this at a time when the whole country was suffering from the effects of the panic of the previous fall.

For the year 1876 the reports of the Receiver of this railway shows the average carnings to have been 936-1,000 cents per ton per mile, and during the entire summer and fall of this year the trunk lines were engaged in the most bitter warfare, all rail rates from Chicago to the seaboard ranging as low as 15 cents per 100, or but little more than threstents of a cent per ton per mile.

During this season the roads running East from St. Louis pooled their through traffic, and although thus enabled, by warking in harmony, to maintain a rate proportionally much higher than the Chicago rates, were still obliged to do their business at very low rates, averaging but little over five mills per ton per mile. And yet, during this year this road was emabled to realize \$43-1,000 cents per ton per mile. quire Nothing, however, is said as to whether the

nage, than striving for a good business at paying rates.

During the two-and-shalf years past the roads between Chicago and St. Louis and the shipping points on the Missouri River have had an organization by which rates have been uniformly maintained, not high enough to be burdensome to shippers, but still fairly remunerative to themselves. The rate on grain from Kansas City to Toledo, a distance of 680 miles, has been 83% cents per hundred, giving the roads, after deducting bridge tolls, shout 4 of a cent per ton per mile. This rate is the same per mile as from the same points to Chicago, and with the splendid advantages pressessed by the Wabash Railway for lake delivery at Toledo, as well as of the much greater proximity to the scaboard, it seems difficult to understand how the element of Chicago competition should be of much moment, or why it should be made the excuse for the remarkable showing made by this road last year.

Making all due allowance for the low summer rates to the seaboard, it looks almost as if the Wabash management had been cultivating the friendship of the "Grangers" by doing its local traffic at a pro rata proportion of through rates. If this Ishmael among railroads would abandon its nomadic babits and settle down to business, co-operating with its neighbors and connections, all would be better off, and the paltry excuse

co-operating with its neighbors and connections, all would be better off, and the paltry excuss would not have to be made that it was compelled to do business at rates below any one else, it order to show an increase in business.

ITEMS. Mr. J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has returned from his Eastern trip, and was on duty again yester

The Travelers', Shippers', and Mail Guide, on of the most useful publications of the kind, has moved into commodious quarters in the Journal Building.

Col. Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, has gone to the Unicago & Eastern lilinois, has gone to the Northwest to look up the interests of his line in that section. Whether he means to buy up the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northeru Pacific as an outlet for his line has not yet trans-pired. If he does, Vanderbilt will find that he made a mistake when he purchased the Chicago & Northwestern, for Col. Bob Forsyth means business.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company has made a step in the right direction by opening a Minnesota headquarters at No. 106 Clark street in this city. The office will be in charge of Mr. W. S. Hall. The leading newspapers of Minnesota will be kept on file, and there will also be a book of registry for visitors. This timely action on the part of this road will supply a long-felt want and gives Minnesotans visiting this city a place where they can congregate and meet each other as they peruse this local papers. al papers.

The recent lease of the North Pennsylvania and the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroads by the Reading Company is of more significance than is generally supposed. It is believed that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is concerned in this lease, and will derive great benefit therefrom. The lease of the roads not only gives the Reading Company an independent outlet to New York, but gives the Baltimore & Ohio also a chance to carry out its long-contemplated plan of becoming independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and run a continuous line from the West direct to New York.

York.

A number of the officers and Directors of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, Iowa Falls & Sioux City. Sioux City & Pacific, Mapie River, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, Iowa Raiiroad Land Company, Blairtown Lot and Land Company, and Moingona Coal Company held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to systematize the business to come before the annual meetings of these corporations, that they can be transacted with dispatch. The annual meetings of these companies, which are all identified with each other, will be held at Cedar Kapids, Ja., and Fremont, Neb., in a few days.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in the city yes-terday, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with him regarding the prospects of his road. He stated that he had just made contracts for 11,000 stated that he had just made contracts for 11,000 tons of steel and 10,000 tons of iron rails. Sixteen about on so of these rails will be laid west of the Missouri River, bringing the road to the Yellowstone. The remaining 5,000 tons will be laid in Washington Territory, east of Walla Walls. The crop prospects, Mr. Sargent said, were excellent. Grain was well up and looking finely. Since seeding they had frequent rains, and never before were the prospects so flattering at this season of the year. The business of the road had more than doubled since this time last year.

Pottsville, Pa., May 19.—An extensive fire is raging in the Keystone Mine, and very serious results are feared.

DAKOTA.

The Advantages It Offers to the Settler and the Investor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 19.—An extensive fire

### ROYALTY ON A RAFT.

The Princess Louise Enjoys a Characteristic Canadian Sensation—How She "Ran the Slides" of the Turbulent Grand River. Correspondence New Porth World. OTTAWA, Can., May 15.—Canada has provided

the Princess (the pretty, kindly phrase is grow-ing the more she is known) her Princess with a new sensation. The country that placed her on intimate terms with the ecstatic rush of the "toboggan" has introduced her to the perious pleasures of the "alides." The thin strip frozen slopes of the winter hills is sup-planted in Ottawa by the mighty masses of squared timber which are passed down steep artificial water-ways to avoid the deadly jaws of the falls, where the Grand River leaps out of one bed into snother above the city. Happy land which can so squeeze pleasure out of its pains and labors! Yester-day her Royal Highness, Lord Lorne, and a party of ladies visiting Government House "did" his "lion" of the city. The expression is not

day her Royal Highness, Lord Lorne, and a party of ladies visiting Government House "did" this "lion" of the city. The expression is not inant, for the sildes form a lion that cannot only wag his tail and eat gingerbread, but, even with precautions against accident, it not unfrequently mangles most unmercifully its daring visitors. Gathered from far off "timber Ilmbs" by the busy army of shantymen, who have chopped, and shaped, and drawn their monster crop on to the frozen tribulary streams, all through the jolly working term of the bracing winter, the huge beams find themselves afload on the broad bocom of the Ottawa under the young spring sun. Then comes the downward sail to the sea. Made up into "cribs" of some twelve pieces which are kept in their places by the weight of three or four of extra thickness laid across them, these cribs are linked together in rough fashion by wooden pers to the number of perhaps a hundred and fifty or more. Wooden huts are put up for the crew, a big cooking shanty, open on all sides, occupies the middle of the huge raft, and the trip begins. A merry, idle time they have of it, these shanty men, in our present days of tugs. But when they come to the slides, built and maintained by the Government at a great cost, a halt is caller, the raft is taken to pieces for the separate passage of each crib with its crew, and the excitement of the "run" breaks the monotony of the journey. Yesterday a raft belonging to Mr. David Moore, one of our lumber kinga, was passing, and the opportunity was taken by the Princess to "go down the slides." The expedition was under the control of a gentleman, a Mr. A. A. Humfrey, whose long experience was a guarantee of safety if anything could be. A crib lorty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide (the width of the slide is only twenty-six feet) was selected, and, by the aid of ropes and pegs, made exceptionally secure. Still, even with these precautions, in view of the swollen state of the river, some twenty-five feet above its ordinary level, the excu

### CASUALTIES.

LIGHTNING. OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—During a heavy rainstorm to-day, a frame cottage, occupied by Henry Roberts and family, was struck by lighthenry Roberts and Ismny, was struck of figure ning on the west end, the lightning tearing down the chimney, entering the building, overturning a stove, and scattering the furniture hither and thither. The entire west end of the house was torn out and carried 100 feet. The walls of the cellar, into which the lightning finally descended, were badly demolished. Mrs. Roberts, who was standing on the front porch, was slightly scorched on the cheek, and she also received a stroke down her side, one of her shoes being burst open by the current. She was greatly shocked, and her injuries may prove serious, owing to her previous condition.

Two of her three children, who were playing in
the house, also received light strokes, which,
strange as it may appear, tore their shoes entirely off and slightly scorched their feet.

Otherwise they were uninjured.

BADLY BURNED. DETROIT, Mich., May 19 .- A little after 3 o'clock this afternoon, while several kettles of turpentine and linseed oil were boiling in the arnish-shop of Berry Bros.' Varnish Works, in this city, two of the kettles boiled over, causing this city, two of the kettles boiled over, causing an explosion and fire. The buildings being fire-proof and detached, the fire was soon extinguished, with but slight damage to the stock or building. William T. Finlavson, Superintendent of the works, was badly burned by the overflowing material on the chest, right hand, and arm. Martin MacMahon was terribly burned above the waist. John Therson's whole body was so tearfully burned that his recovery is improbable. A son of Therson had one hand slightly burned. John Baskin was severely, but it is thought not dangerously, injured and burned.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., May 19.—Sunday night a party of three young women and one young man, while riding in a small row-boat on Fox River, near Main street bridge, were thrown into the water by the upsetting of the boat, and one girl, water by the upsetting of the boat, and one gir, Lena Langway, was drowned. The others of the party were picked up by boats which came from the shore. Deceased was a Danish servant-girl. Her body was recovered this forenoon. Surguray, Pa., May 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Wren and a Mrs. Howell were in a small boat on the Susquehanna, near Kopp's Siding, this afternoon, when the boat capsized, and the two women were drowned.

MORPHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 19.—To-day, at 10 o'clock, Miss Ella Raymond, one of the most estimable young ladies of the city, died of an overdose of morphine, taken, it is thought, by mistake. She bought the poison in bulk, say-ing she would mix the powders herself, refusing to allow the druggist to prepare them. EXPLOSION.

the Quincy Mine Saturday resulted in the death of Patrick Crowley, seriously injuring three others. Crowley made an attempt to open two metallic kegs of powder with a pick.
The pick came in contact with the powder,
hence the explosion.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 19.—An explosion at

A BROKEN PULLEY. Pr. WAYNE, Ind., May 19.—At Olds' spoke factory a large fron pulley broke into four pieces, one of which struch a workman named Martin Golden in the bead, producing fatal in-

MINE ON FIRE.

the Investor.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The attention of your numerous readers in particular, and the world n general, has been attracted, in the course of the past few months, by clippings from various Dakota papers in reference to alleged valuable discoveries of gold-bearing quartz in Lake County, in the southeastern part of the Territory. I do not propose to enlarge upon this theme; should there be any truth in it, so much the better for the lucky finders; but there are facts in connection with that portion of this facts in connection with that portion of this great country that are not generally known, and that must be of interest to both capitalist and commoner, to men of brain and to men of muscle.

muscle.

A reference to the map will refresh the mem ory of the reader with the fact that the Territory of Dakota lies just west of Minuesota and Iowa and north of Nebraska, and, allowing that the same sweep of prairie runs through each of those States, necessarily the same favorable or unfavorable conditions will apply to either or all, tempered by their relative geographical po-

During a short stay in Lake and Wood Counties, last fall, I collected the facts in reference to that part of the Territory, of which I will briefly write. The climate is milder in summer, being tempered by constant cool breezes; and slightly colder in winter than we experience in Chicago, with occasional heavy wind-storms, which sometimes last two or three days. The fall of snow is much lighter, and the proportion of clear cold days greater, than with us. The Territory has been open to settlement only a very few years; but already its products are making themselves a name in the world of commerce, and Dakota hard-wheat and cattle are finding a ready sale and ever-increasing demand. During a short stay in Lake and Wood Counmand.
Starting from Sionx Falls,—a busy, wide-

Starting from Sioux Falls,—a busy, wide-awake, hard-working little city, with a growth so rapid as to startie its own people,—the traveler in search of a home must needs travel north. He finds that the enterprising Down-East man is here, and the plocding German is here, and the man from Chicago is here, and so are his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts; and they keep coming,—for, for a little while, all of the rich land that he scans from the brow of the gentle slopes is open to settlement without money and without price, and the searcher for a home and farm can select, from such as is not yet appropriated or settled upon, his 160 acres of a homestead and 160 acres of a tree-claim; and, by complying with the only too libraral requirements of the Government, become at once the holder of a fee, and in a few years the patentee, of an estate such as he could never hope to obtain by ages of toll in any other country.

Traveling north, for miles and miles from Sioux Falls, along the picturesque banks of the Sioux River, we pass the well-tilled and prosperous farms of the earlier settlers. Stone houses and frame structures of their first years; and the fine stock and number of coatly farm-implements—aulky-plows, etc.—sufficiently attest the fact that they are steadily advancing towards an indecembence.

By-the-by we reach Dell Rapids,—an suterprising little town, some twenty miles north of Sioux Fails; and from there to our next stopping-place, Madison, on the lake of that name, the interest increases; for perchance here the settler may find a yet unoccupied quarter. The land all along is a beautiful rolling oratrie, covered with a rich growth of grasses, diversified with numerous small lakes of stear water, abounding with choice fish, such as muscalong, pickerel, perch, etc. The air is delightfully tracing, and perfumed with a rich wheaty seent, probably from the now self-cared famous "Turkoy-toe" grass, that glistens with a red tings under the rays of the October sun, as it

above the mellow soil.

By sunset we reach Madison,—another centre of trade, surrounded by its ever-increasing elect of enterprising farmers. It boats a hotel, newspaper, saloons, and several good stores.

From here to Lake Herman is but a good waik; and here the real business of locating the claim is commenced. There are here to be hired good, efficient men, with team, compotent to show the new-comer all over the adjacent country for a moderate compensation.

Finding Lake Country pretty well settled un, and, being desirous of locating a tree-claim, which can be held by a non-resident, I took the advice of a very worthy locating acrost, and proceeded with him into Wood County, immediately north of Lake County, and very profitally spent two days in the quest. The soil all through this section of the Territory is a darkgray loam, producing a very fine grade of spring-wheat, good cown, fine postaces, and the finest of pasture for cattle and sheep. The surface is genity-andulating, with occasional patiches of timber. If wis fortunate enough to secure a quarter-section coreering on a small late genity-andulating, with occasional patiches of timber. If wis fortunate enough to secure a quarter-section coreering on a small late were fortunate enough to run across a small herd of antelope.

The holder of a tree-claim has inside of four years from date of entry to plant ten acres of rees, or tree-seedlings, or seeds, and must keep the same in good order for four years more, when he can get his patent. This describotion of claim is only allowed in one-quarter-of each section; the real is open for entry under the Homestead act, which requires a permanent settlement for five years to insure a batent, or, under the Pre-emption set, which requires a residence of at least six months pring, be builds his soid house,—very comportable it is, too,—and breaks, say, ten acres of sod. On this he can raise corn, potatoes, turning, enboage, pumpkins, and variety of other truck, that will feed him and his stock the ensuing winter. The u

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

A Reported Antidote for Rabins

Whether influenced by the warm weather or not, we do not pretend to say, but the fact is obvious that within the past week there has been an unusual outbreak of hydrophobis in been an unusual outbreak of hydrophobis in various parts of the country, not less than six cases being reported at different points since Monday. It is not apparent that medical science has made any recent progress in treating this terrible malady, though one hears less now than formerly of the theory so stoutly advanced by certain doctors that there is really no such specific disease as hydrophobia. The only authentic record of successful treatment of hydrophobia within our knowledge dates as far back as 1818. In that year Dr. Maraschettl, an eminent Italian surgeon attached to the hospital at Moscow, was traveling in the Ukraine and was called to attached the server who had been histeria.

year Dr. Maraschetti, an eminent Italian surgeon attacted to the hospital at . Moscow, was traveling in the Ukraioe and was called to attend fifteen persons who had been bitten by a dog which had subsequently died in convulsions. While preparing his remedies, a deputation of intelligent people came and asked the Doctor to allow a peasant to apply to some of the patients a method which he had used with great success. The surgeon consented, and in his presence the peasant gave the patients large draughts of a decoction of a certain kind of broom which grows on the steppes near the Ural Mountains. Twice a day he examined the tongues of the sufferers, and when he found on their under surfaces little knobs or sacs, which he said contained the poison which had collected, he opened them with a lancet and cauterized the wounds thus made with a hot iron. The fourteen patients thus made with a hot iron. The fourteen patients thus treated recovered, and Dr. Maraschetti saw hem two years afterward, all in perfect health. The fifteenth, who was treated by Dr. Maraschetti in the ordinary way, was taken with hydrophoble spasms on the seventh day and died. Such is the record which medical authorities give. How much of it is literally true we have no means of knowing, but the case is now brought to mind by the fact that a French veterinary surgeon who served in the Russian army during the Turko-Russian war, has recently returned to Paris and announced an intallible antidote to the virus of rables.

He has been giving demonstrations before the medical authorities there, and, according to reports, has been entirely successful. In one of his experiments he inoculated sixteen dogs with the virus of hydrophobis. Eight were placed under his treatment and eight were left to Nature. The latter eight shortly went mad and died. The first eight were all this as apparently authentic and certainly interesting news on a subject of great public inferest. It is the theory of medical science that for every primary disease Nature has provided a

A Slight Mistake.

Bosien Journal.

Greenback organs have been stating in most every issue the past six months that Fracce has voted \$1,00,00,000 for public improvements. For many reasons there is reason to believe that the statement is not literally true. In the first place, the sum is not \$1,000,000,000, but \$600,000,000. Secondly, the sum has not been issued, as the tireenback organs assert, but the Government has guaranteed to pay the interest on that amount to construct the new network of railroads embracing 10,000 miles to be completed in 1883. The Greenback organ has left its readers to understand that the grant for public works was in the form of an issue of paper money, when, in fact, the Government of France has not issued a franc of paper money is many years. The aid is simply an addition to the bonded debt of the nation unless the traffic of the roads pay the interest on the investment. The De La Matyr scheme is to issue paper money to bunkrupt and defunct canal companies without interest, which is quite different from that of France.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Pa During the War some Western gentlemes called at the White House and harangued Mr. Lincoln in an excited manner about the omissions and commissions of the Administration. He heard them with his usual patience, and finally said: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to easy across Miagara Falls on a tight-rope, would you

The City Cour The official bond of lector, in the sum of proved. It was signs Brennock, Ed Braggos. The bond of T. T. the sum of \$100,000, ers were J. B. Lyon Briggs, Asa Dow, an A communication
Council of an early
authorities of Detroit
pointed a committee to
Phelps, Swift, Rawleis
THE COMPTROLLES
showing the condition
several funds, was reallows:

THE

ceive the report of and Alleys of the th Ald. Waldo spoke of Chesbrough, and his le office, expressing reg services, and directing a political pressure he that he would be reins regaluing his valuable be no haste in confir closed by moving the film be laif over.

Ald. Cullerton hop urge his motion, and that mr. Chesbrough of Chief Engineer.

Ald. Waldo replied Ald. Cullerton them Chesbrough had be Chief Engineer, and the confirmation of he Ald. Waldo refused but, getting no seconfirm was put, and alone voting in the ne Mr. Waller's official cool was then read an are James B. Waller Waller, and Edward Waller, and Edward C. S. Ald. Waldo sp

The Committee on a the confirmation of the con le said the gentleme he place, and if the one week he could b meron would reflect histration than an made, and be hop withdraw

Under the bead of the frience was in favor of the alcons. The majority report tion (introduced by A to the election), and ding, Niesen, and Eis was in favor of the paulic of the minority report and the minority report and the plaudite of Aid. Eismer wante Aid. Meler moved mittee on Fire and Wald. Cullerton was made the plaudite of Aid. Eismer wante Aid. Cullerton was mittee on Fire and Wald. Cullerton was made and the minority report and the plaudite of Aid. Eismer wante Aid. Cullerton was mitteed for the minority report and the mittee on Fire and Wald. Cullerton was minority and the minority report and the mittee on Fire and Wald. Cullerton was minority for the minority for th

ead some three to five feet ch Madison,—another c d by its ever-increasing eircle armers. It boasts a hotel, s, and several good stores. Lake Herman is 'out a good e real business of locating the d. There are here to be hired n, with teams, competent to er all over the adjacent coun-compensation. compensation.

county pretty well settled up,
us of locating a tree-claim,
by a non-resident, I took the
britsy locating agent, and proto Wood County, immediateCounty, and very profitably
in the quest. The soil all
on of the Territory is a darking a very fine grade of springing a very fine grade of springing potatoes, and the finest
le and sheep. The surface is
with occasional patches of
ortunate enough to secure
cornering on a small lake
ming with wild fowl,—geese,
of every variety; while, durlittle while the team would
prairie-chickens, and once we
bough to run across a small

tree-claim has inside of four of entry to plant ten acres of lings, or seeds, and must keep order for four years more, is patent. This description of red in one-quarter of each section for entry under the Homerequires a permanent settlears to insure a patent,—or, tion act, which requires a resix months prior to the purat \$1.25 per acre. It will be easy it is for a poor man of himself independent in this in the spring, he builds his comfortable it is, too,—and acres of sod. On this corn, potatoes, turnins, s, and avariety of other truck, and his stock the ensuing a and his stock the ensuing il method is to plow in May, a the fail, and drag and sow here is no waiting; the soil mer's hand, and, if he be the rate means, the nearest vilked with the most improved

the Territory, in common with ska, suffers a little with aikali infall is always sufficient (and and, most generally, good, with at from ten to eighteen face. The want of fuel at one mater to get over; but the inthe are has overcome that, nearly so) number of tons of required will do as effective eating and cooking purposes, fill probably succumb to the of the East. The different the borders of the Termity competing for her till is a settled fact may will be traversed by a cago & Northwestern Railroad is over,—throwing open to the onl-beds of Iowa and the corders of Minnesots. And may that within her, own borders the coal (and more) that will but the pioneer must ever preser, and it is well so, else seloor man find a resting-place, with capital and knowledge, an Dakota extends a hearty work at tair pay for all. The odo denizen of older communitated spirits in plenty, and the capitalist will find in the of farm-tools, mills, wagons, a ready means of turning his filect to profitable account. ellect to profitable account.
rado there, Mr. Editor; there
loafer and tramp; but there ne industrious people we ne for the taking."

ROPHOBIA.

Antidote for Rables ereland Leader. ced by the warm weather or etend to say, but the fact is in the past week there has outbreak of hydrophobis in he country, not less than six and at different points since ed at different points since apparent that medical sci-recent progress in treating y, though one hears less now the theory so stoutly advanced that there is really no such as hydrophobia. The only of ancessful treatment treatment. as hydrophobia. The only of successful treatment our 1818.

nett, an eminent Italian surne hospital at Moscow, was
raine and was called to ats who had been bitten by a
sequently died in convulsions,
his remedies, a deputation of
hime and asked the Doctor to
hiply to some of the patients
had used with great success,
hied, and in his presence the
patients large draughts of a
rtain kind of broom which
has near the Ural Mountains,
he examined the tongues
and when he found
surfaces little knobs
said contained the poison
he opened them with a lanthe wounds thus made with
urteen patients thus treated
the Maraschetti saw hem two
in perfect health. The fifcated by Dr. Maraschetti in
as taken with hydrophobic
enth day and died. Such is
edical authorities give. How
lly true we have no means of
case is now brought to mind
French veterinary surgeon
e Kussian army during the
has recently returned to
ed an intallible antidote to
ring demonstrations before

ina recently returned to ed an inrallible antidote to ring demonstrations before lites there, and, according entirely successful. In one he inoculated sixteen dogs hydrophobia. Eight were left tier eight shortly went mad eight were left tier eight shortly went mad eight were alive and well he veterinary, who offers to be French Government, adde is vegetable, and that he issis, and this has revived by Dr. Maras-hettl, and in that the remedy is me. We give all this as ic and certainly interesting f great public interest. It died science that for every tre has provided a specific if rered and properly applied, on can fail to admire the hist in modern physicians astered diseases which only disuccessful treatment. It trapected that in due time and of hydrophobia would be army of the Czar has teppes of the Ural all that

m Journal. have been stating in most six months that Fraces (000 for public improvenessons there is reason to ment is not literally true. sum is not \$1,000,000,000, econdly, the sum has not tireenback organs assert, has guaranteed to pay the bunt to construct the new embracing 10,000 miles to 8. The Greenback organ understand that the grant in the form of an issue of in fact, the Government of a franc of paper money in it is simply an addition to enation unless the traffic atterest on the investment. The interest on the investment. The new lateral compations of the Administration. The unit of the Administration is usual patience, and denen, suppose all the city was in gold. And you awas passing over it, or 'Blondin, stoop a little ter!' No, I am sure you uid bold your breath as and keep your hands of r. Now, the Government a, and is carrying across mmense weight; untold dat; it is doing the best if; keep silence, and is

THE COUNCIL. of Mesers. Waller and Cameron.

stien Begarding Closing Saloons Sunday Taken Up.

It Is Defeated by a Vote of Yeas, 14; Nays, 20.

The City Council met last evening, all of the members present except Ald. McCormick.

BONDS.

The official bond of W. J. Onahan, City Col-The official bond of W. J. Onahan, City Collector, in the sum of \$25,000, was read and approved. It was signed by J. R. Walsh, John Brennock, Ed Braggot, and James H. B. Daly.

The bond of T. T. Gurney, Comptroller, in the sum of \$100,000, was approved. The signers were J. B. Lyon, W. M. Egan, Clinton ers were J. B. Lyon, W. M. Egan, Clinton Briggs, Asa Dow, and S. A. Kent.

A communication was read notifying the Council of an early visit to the city of the suthorities of Detroit. The following were approached committee to receive them: Lawler,

pointed a committee to receive them: Lawler, Phelps, Swift, Rawleigh, and Jonas.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT FOR APRIL,
owing the condition of the Treasury and the

| Solution | State | S

### \$\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial}}{\partial} \text{Amount of warrants drawn against the appropriations for the current facal year, daring the month of april, 1879, viz.:

### \$\frac{\partial}{\partial} \text{200} \text{300} \tex \$ 105,024

75, 180 13,417 . 1,144,081

\$1, 157, 498

C. S. WALLER. On motion the rules were suspended to receive the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions in reference to the appointment of C. S. Waller as Commis-sioner of Public Works, which recommended his

stoner of Public Works, which recommended his confirmation.

Ald. Waldo spoke of the resignation of Mr. Chesbrough, and his long connection with the office, expressing regret at the city losing his services, and directing sttention to the fact that a political pressure had removed him. He hoped that he would be reinstated, and, with a view to regaining his valuable services, that there would be no haste in confirming his successor. He closed by moving that Mr. Waller's confirmation be laid over.

Ald. Cullerton hoped Ald. Waldo would not urge his motion, and asked if it was not true that Mr. Chesbrough had been offered the place of Chief Engineer.

Ald. Waldo replied that he did not know.

Ald. Cullerton thorp proceeded to say that Mr. Chesbrough had been offered the position of Chief Engineer, and had Ceclined. He urged the confirmation of Mr. Waller.

Ald waldo refused to withdraw his motion, but, getting no second to it, the motion to confirm was put, and prevailed, Ald. McCaffrey alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Waller's official bond in the sum of \$50,000 was then read and approved. The signers are James B. Waller, W. O. George, William Waller, and Edward Waller.

C. S. CAMEBON.

Waller, and Edward Waller.

C. S. CAMBRON.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of the confirmation of C. S. Cameron as Attorney in the lower courts.

Ald. McCaffrey wanted the report laid over. He said the gentleman in question was unfit for the place, and if the matter was laid over for one week he could be showed up in his proper light.

one weak he could be showed up in his proper light.

Ald. Smyth said Mr. Cameron was an able and spotiess gentleman, and he hoped his nomination would be confirmed.

Ald. McNally said the appointment of Mr. Cameron would reflect more credit upon the administration than any that had been or would be made, and he hoped objection to him would be withdrawn.

Ald. McCaffrey then withdrew his objection, and Mr. Cameron was confirmed by a vote of 34 to 1, Ald. McCaffrey voting in the negative.

CLOSING SALOONS SUNDAY.

Under the bead of old business the old reports of the hieract Committee on the question of closing the saloons on Sunday were taken up. The majority report was opposed to the resolution (introduced by Ald. Cullerton just previous to the election), and signed by Ald. Ryan, Lodding, Niesen, and Eiszner; the minority report was in favor of the passage of the resolution,—the closing of the saloons,—and was signed by Ald. McCaffrey was in favor of the adoption.

Ald. Cullerton.

Ald. McCaffrey was in favor of the adoption of the minority report, and spoke at some length amid the plaudits of the lobby.

Ald. Eiszner wanted the report recommitted. Ald. Meier moved its reference to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the minority report substituted for the majority and adopted.

Ald. Lawler said the thing had been tried before, and the result in his ward had been that there was more "rillainous stuff" sold Sundays than ever before. He would personally like to see the saloons closed, but would not yote for the resolution.

onse than ever before. He would personally like to see the saloons closed, but would not vote for the resolution.

Aid. Rawieigh said he wanted to see a vote taken. He noticed that one Alderman, however (Ald. Taley), had stepped out. [Laughter.] It was after election, it was true, but another was coming on. [Laughter.] aid. Dixon—Don't be personal. My colleague is a candidate, but he can't help it. [Laughter.] The mosten to refer was then put, and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Clark, Turner, McAuley, Altineter, McNally, Riordan, Lawler, Parcell, Smyth, Pesvey, Enxper, McNarrey—14.

Naus—Bailard, Phelps, Mallory, Grannis, Cullerton, Taroon, Swift, Rawieigh, Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Stauber, Lovenz, Waldo, Moyer, Wetters, Meier, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas—20.

Aid. Throop hoped the minority report would be adopted, and made a motion to that end.

Aid. Cullerton said the petition in favor of the resolution had been signed by 15,000 people, many of whom were saloon-keepers, and it should be paid some attention to. It was after election now, and if it was not adopted it never would be. He regretted exceedingly that a member had referred to Ald. Tuley's stepping out, for that gentleman had a right to step out if he wanted to. He might have had good reamon for going out flaughter], and it was no body a business. He wanted to see the resolution adopted, and there was no better time than how.

Aid. Dixon—flas Lawler signed the petition!

Aid. Cullerton—I do not know, but since he

has done little else recently than sim petitions
it is quite likely he has. [Laushter.]

Ald. Sunth was opnosed to the resolution, and believed the people were.

Ald. Stanber believed the resolution, if passed, would make Mayor Harrison's administrations failure, and that the petitioners were insincere. If they had been sincere they would have asked for more school-houses. He did not believe in such reform. [Applause in the lobby.] He did not believe, either, that some of the Aldermen, nor yet that Mr. Paxton. who was at the head of it, was sincere.

Ald. Six-With—Who is Paxton?

Ald. Six-With—Who is Paxton?

Ald. Six-With—Who is Paxton and there were other things which needed closing worse than the temperance people, and said there were other things which needed closing worse than the saloons.

Ald. Swift was in favor of the resolution. He was a temperance man from principle, and prepared to vote on the subject without reference to the opinions of his constituent. He was sick and tired of the low ward politician, who was afraid to vote for anything lest he should lose votes thereby [applause], and took no stock in them. He would vote on the subject as G. B. Swift, and as representing his individual ideas.

Ald. Dixon wanted the whole question laid over for one week, that he and others could satisfy themselves as to the character of the petition behind it.

Ald. Culierton thought Ald. Dixon had better go and look up his colleague (Mr. Tuley), and went on to advocate his resolution. He believed all of the Aldermen were in favor of the resolution, and ware only deterred from saying so because they were afraid of the political consequences. (Applause.). The Council could do nothing that would better please the people than to close the saloons on Sunday, and he believed that the day was not far distant when a Mayor would be elected on that issue.

Ald. Everett was in favor of the resolution, and was sorry to see that it met so much opposition. He was willing to go on record on the question over for one week was the

Ald. Stauber then moved to adopt the majority report.

Ald. Cullerton moved to table the motion, which was lost by a vote of 14 to 20.

The majority report was then put and adopted by the following vote:

ed by the following vote:

Feas—Sanders, Clark, Turner, McAuley, Altpeter, McNaily, Riordan, Lawler, Parcell, Smyth, Peevey, Elazner, McNurney, Stanber, Lorenz, Meyer, Wetterer, Meler, Barrett, Jonas—20.

Anys—Dixon, Ballard, Phelps, Mallory, Grannis, Callerton, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo, McCafrey—14.

Ald. Ballard introduced a resolution providing for the purchase of a horse and carriage for the use of the Mayor. Referred.

Ald. Meier introduced a resolution galling for an opinion from the Law Department as to the power of the city to enforce the ordinance providing that the street-car companies sprinkle the streets, etc. Adopted.

Some routine business followed, and the Council adjourned.

## MARINE NEWS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS AGAIN REDUCED. The Local Board, including the Big Gun, as-sembled again yesterday morning in solemn conclave in the committee-room of the Board of Trade for the supposed purpose of heading off the gentlemen who were said to be getting the the gentlemen who were said to be getting the inside track by chartering their vessels at a shade off the schedule proclaimed by the Association Directors. The complaint was that the agent of several Canadian crafts had been playing hob with the others, and one of the Association members desired to know what in the dence the Canadians wanted free trade for if their vessels can do better at the lower on lake freights than American bottoms? In view of the threatening state of affairs, the Board reduced the schedule, which was as follows yesterday, and will remain so certainly until early this morning, when they may meet again and whittle it down a fraction more all round:

From Chicago— Wheat. Corn. Oats.

bed-rock, the shippers have the bulge on the carriers.

A little marveling was going on yesterday over the loading of the schr Lizzie A. Law with 48,000 bu of wheat on owner's account. Some vessel-men could not figure out a profit with wheat that would cost the vessel-owner as much as be could get for it in New York.

There was very little call for room, and shippers quoted the corn rate to Buffalo at 2½c. The engagements reported were: Prop Philadelphia, 40,000 bu corn to Erie, props Concord and Lawrence, 26,000 bu corn to Sarnia, and the schrs Clara and Van Straubenzie, 40,000 bu corn to Kingston at 5c or 5½c. The schrs R. B. Hayes and Lizzie A. Law were reported to be loading nearly 100,000 bu wheat on owner's account. Total of corn, 108,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Easterly winds, combined with warm weather, have had a decidedly good effect on the ice that has so long blockaded this port. This morning the ice was but a shadow

port. This morning the ice was but a shadow of its former self, only small streaks being visible from the wharf, and these were reported to be very rotten. It is no exaggration to say that the ice has disappeared, as not enough of it remains to obstruct the passage of small boats. There is plenty of coal offering at this port at 30 cents per too, but vessels are scarce, and charters few and far between. The Seamen's Union in this city have decided to reduce sailors wages at this city from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per day, the same rate paid at other ports.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Easterly winds, with warm weather, and a decidedly good effect on the ice so long blockaded at this port. Only small streaks of ice are now visible.

Coal freights freely offered; vessels scarce. Charters—Schre Monitor, stone, hence to Toledo; Sea tiull, coal, hence to Toledo, 15c; S. B. Pomeroy, coal, hence to Clintard, 15c, and eal from there to Chicago, 40c; J. D. Sawyer, ten trips with iron ore from Escanaba to Clinton, 96c per ton; Bay State, coal, hence to Detroit, and wheat from Port Huron to Buffalo, 2%c; Flying Cloud, coal, hence to Sheboygan, 40c; Samana, coal, hence to Detroit, 15c; D. G. Fort, iron ore, four trips, Marquette to Chicago, \$1.15 free.

Cleared—Props Inter-Ocean and Alcona, Chi-

free.

Cleared—Props Inter-Ocean and Alcona, Chicago; Arizona, Duluth; Cormorant and Annie Smith, Marquette; Raieigh, Escanaba; schrs J. F. Card, 584 tons coal, Cleveland; Argonaut, Delaware, J. D. Russell, H. Bisseil, and Canton, Chicago; Charles Wall and Brighteye, Marquette; Kate Winslow, Escanaba; Monitor, Toledo; barges Fostoria, Midnight, F. H. Orton, Bay City.

DETROIT NEWS.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—The schrs Pulaski DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—The sohrs Pulaski and Eilen Spry, bound up in tow of the tug Kate Moffatt, collided near the mouth of Detroit River to-day. The Pulaski lost several stanchions and had her bulwarks badly store. The Spry lost a jibboom. The tug also became mixed up in the mess, and, colliding with the Pulaski, had her stem twisted and must go to dry-dock for repairs.

The prop Benton, which went aground on Walpole Island Sunday, got off this afternoon with no damage.

The steam-barge Nahaut is stiff on Peche Island, but another steam-barge is alongside rendering assistance. She will be off before morning.

The damages to the steam-barge Henry How-

foot up \$1,100. Steamers arrived down from Lake Superior

Steamers arrived down from Lake Superior report to ice.

A special to the Post and Tribuns from Amheratbury says the big prop Vanderbilt ran into and sank the Canadian schr St. Claire near Bar Point, south of Detroit River, on Sunday night. The schooner was raised to-day, and will be towed to Detroit for repairs.

Rates on wheat took another tumble to-day, and are again quoted at 1%c to Buffalo. The steam-barge Oscoda took 82,000 bu at that rate. THREE MORE TUGS.

THREE MORE TUGS.

Three more tars were added to the fleetin Chicago Harbor yesterday. The new tag Flossy Thieleke arrived in the forencon from Buffalo, in command of Capt. Joe Gilisop, who is one of the popular tagmen here. The boat was purchased some time ago by Mr. Charles Thieleke, of this city, and is a fine one in every respect. Her cost was \$5,000. She has a lixis engine, and improved bollers, and is said to possess speed and power equal to any tag of similar size on the lakes.

The other tags that came in were the Kitty Smoke and Willie Richards, the former in command of Capt. Eph Wilson, and towing the Richards. These boats, as mentioned some time ago, will tow in this harbor the schra Thomas Howland. H. C. Richards, and Alice Richards, in the iron-ore trade, and when not thus engaged will lay in wait for other towing along with the noble fleet of tags that are taking "40 off card rates."

The Kitty Smoke also brought up her owner's (Capt. Jonas Richards) steam-pump and hawser, which will be used for wrecking purposes. The pump was last employed in raising the old stmr Manitowoe at the port of that name, and Capt. Wilson stated that it was the intention of the Goodrich Company to convert her into a tow-barge.

A TUG CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

A TUG CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.
Capt. John Weckler, of the tug Protection,
was summoned to appear before the Local Inspectors yesterday, to answer the complaint of
Capt. Joe Everett, of the tug Prindiville. Evi-Capt. Joe Everett, of the tng Prindiville. Evidence was taken on the side of the latter, showing that Capt. Weckler had run his tng into the Prindiville Sunday morning, about nine miles outside, and, besides nearly careening her over, caused her to let go a tow-line from the schr Sardinia, which was seized by Capt. Weckler, or one of his men, and the Protection brought the schooner into port. In the attempt to get the vessel away from the Prindiville, it was alleged that the Protection ran into the Sardinia and damaged the latter's headgear, and lost her own smoke-stack. Capt. Weckler is said to have stated yesterday that the Prindiville had taken the Protection's turn to get a tow, and he ran his tug toward the Sardinia to take her line just as the Prindiville got alongside of the schooner. If the complaint is sustained, Capt. Weckler may lose his license.

Pont Hunon, May 19.—Up—Props Alaska and consort, Birckhead and barges, Michigan and barges; tug Frank Moffat with schra Leonard Hanne, Moonlight, Piespont in tow.

Down-Stmre Marine City, City of Toledo

Down—Stmrs Marine City, City of Toledo, Moriey; tug Vulcan with raft, tug Sweepstakes with schrs Angus Smith, Gold-Hunter.
Wind, north, light; weather clear.
PORT HURON, Mich., May 19—10 p. m.—Up—Props Conestoga, Nebraska, Empire State, Arax and barges, Germania and barges, Olean and barges, Chicago with James F. Joy and H. P. Baldwin; schrs Lottle Wolf, William Crothwait, Butcher-Boy, M. S. Lawson, Charles Crawford, Col. Ellsworth, Parana, Mary Copely, John Mager, Gilnair, Naiad.

Down—Prop Winslow; schrs Schandon, C. G. Trumff.
Wind northeast, gentle; weather fins.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukhe, Wis., May 18.—The schr St Cloud reports that a vessel whose name could not be ascertained lost a man off this port yes-terday morning. Only one grain charter was made to-day, the schr Erie Belle, wheat to Collingwood at 25/c. Arrived, the steam-barge Kershaw. Cleared, the steam-barge Barnum.

HOUGHTON. HOUGHTON, Mich., May 19.—Arrived—Prop Arctic, barge S. E. Sheldon, and schr S. P. Ely. Down-Prop Hurd.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, May 19.—Arrived.—W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 6,100 bu corn; First National, Lockport, 6,200 bu corn.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO. a Lake Ontario port.

The barge Herschel went into Miller Bros. dry-dock yesterday for minor repairs.

The schr Queen City arrived in with coal yester-

day from Buffalo for the first time this season.

The Commercial Line prop Roanoke was in dry-dock at Detroit at last accounts, having her

rudder repaired.

The steam-barge Davidson and consorts Ogarita and James C. King loaded yesterday with 185,000 bu corn, and left for Buffalo.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were twenty-seven sail vessels and fourteen steamers, and departures eighteen sail and fourteen steam crafts.

The Canadian steam-barge Lincoln and barges Lisgar and Gibraltar arrived in yesterday for the first time this season.

Lisger and Gibraltar arrived in yesterday for the first time this season.

The new atmr Nyack has made the run from Chicago to Buffalo in an unusually short time. She left here last Thursday at 7 o'clock a. m., stopped at Milwankee eight hours, and arrived in Buffalo yesterday morning.

The scow Felicitous was taken resterday at \$9.25 per cord for wood and bark from Pine Lake, and the schr Pilgrim for lumber from Ludington at Association rates. The schr City of Chicago or John Meiner was put in for telegraph poles from Green Bay.

graph poles from Green Bay.

ELSEWHERE.

The prop Juniata left Erie for Buffalo Friday, having in tow the schr Annie Sherwood, of the Anchor Line. She is to be rebuilt there.

Frank E. Kirby, of Detroit, is making the plaus for the new propeller for Smith & McArthur, of Chicago. She is to be 190 feet long, of 15 feet depth of hold, and will have a lumber-carrying capacity of about 500,000 feet. She is to be a first-class passenger propeller, designed especially for the route between Cheboygan and Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop City of Concord, Sarnia, Sundries, Wells street.
Prop C. Huribut, Erie, coal, North Branch.
Prop E. B. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop T. W. Snock, White Lake, sundries, Polk street. Prop Idaho, Burnalo, sundries, State street.
Prop T. W. Shook, White Lake, sundries, Polk street.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Mary Groh, Muskegon, aundries, State street.
Prop J. H. Owen, Eschnaba, ore, A. B. R. Mill.
Schr Lasyrence, Sarnia, aundries, Wells street.
Tug Flossie Theliete, Buffalo, light, Kinzie street.
Tug Wille Richards, Manntowoc, light, Kinzie street.
Tug Kility Smoke, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicage, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chorona, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chorona, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Prop J. Davison, Port Colbourne, light, Rush street.
Prop J. Davison, Port Colbourne, light, Armour & D.
Schr A. Richards, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Collingwood, Traverse Bay, wood, North avenue.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Traverse City, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Hongarian, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Silp.
Schr Knight Templar, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Knight Templar, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Mright Sandia, light, upper R. B. bridge.
Schr Gorgarita, Buffalo, light, upper R. B. bridge.
Schr Joseph Manistee, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Orgarita Buffalo, light, upper R. B. bridge.
Schr Jessis Linn, Secanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.

Schr Antares, Maskegon. Immber, South Hassied, street.

Schr Jessie Linn, decanaba, ore, N. B. R. R. Mill. Schr J. C. Kinz, Buffalo, light, Armour & Dole. Schr Ketchum. Jacksonport, poles, Market. Schr G. D. Morris, Sturgeon Bay, ties, R. I. R. R. Schr Queen City, Buffalo, Coal, no orders. Schr L. McDonald. Menemines, lumber, Sampagna Silp.

Schr McDonald. Menemines, lumber, Sampagna Silp.

Schr Med Case, Collingwood, bark, Wells street. Schr John Bean, Jr., Fortage Pier, lumber, Ruah street.

Schr P. B. Locke, Oswero, coal, no orders. Schr J. B. Merrill, Ford River, lumber, Market. Schr Liegar, Pt. Colborna, light, Rush street. Schr E. C. L., Traverse Bay, wood, Tweifth afreet.

Schr J. W. Brown, Mnakegon, light,
Prop Philadeiphis, Brise, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, anndries.
Schr Perry Hannah, Jacksonport, Rght.
Schr Pilerim, Ludiupton, light.
Schr Two Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Schreie, Indiagoon, light.
Schr Schreie, Ludiupton, light.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, light.
Schr Tengler, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tengler, Muskegon, light.
Schr Tengler, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. P. Allen, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. W. Hens, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. W. Brigham, Manistee, light.
Tug New Ers. Muskegon, towins,
Schr M. Forrest, Ahnspes, light.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Manistee, light.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Manistee, light.
Schr Mohn Miner, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Besumotion, Ford River, light.
Schr Besumotion, Ford River, light.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Muskegon, light.
Schr Haa, Muskegon, light.
Schr Han, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hannarien, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Normen, Menominee, light.
Schr Normen, Menominee, light.
Schr Normen, Menominee, light.
Schr Sanderson, Collingwood, grain,
Simr Corons, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Alpens, Cheboygan, sundries,
Stmr Alpens, Cheboygan, sundries,
Stmr Alpens, Cheboygan, sundries,

The question is often asked: Which University ought a young man to select who intends to spend two or three years of study in this country? The Germans themselves rarely stay more than two semselves at the same University, going from one to another as inclination or the persuasion of their friends may lead them,—only taking care to pass their final examinations as some University of their own Kingdom, Duchy, or Province, as the case may be. They generally prize in summer a place which has pleasant natural surrougdings; and in this respect Bonn, Wuerzburg, and Heidelberg—the city of the giant wine-cask!—stand very high in their estimation. The most expensive places are said to be Berlin, Bonn, and Heidelberg, although in general the expenses of a student here fall a trifle below the cost of living at Harvard or Yale.

The content of the co

cause of his defeat in the election for the National Council. In 1849, 1851, 1859, and 1852, he was President of the Swiss Republic, and in the intervals he was Vice-President and Minister of War. On his retirement from the Presidency, in 1833, he resumed the latter office, and held it until 1865, when he retired from public life. In 1872 he served as a member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration in the matter of the Alabama claims.

#### POCASSET.

cher & 1. The Nusteen Light.
Selve Transfer Merick Machages, light.
Selve Transfer Merick Machages, light.
Selve Transfer Merick Machages, light.
Selve Light Mossecon, light.
Selve Light Mossecon, light.
Selve Mystin, Rossecon, light.
Selve Mystin,

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Chilian Ironelads Bombarding the Peruvisa Coast-Belief that the Argentine Confederation Will Take Part in the Conflict-

The Strong War Feeling in Lime and in Valparaiso.

Correspondence New York Sun.
PANAMA, May 15.—Dispatches from! Lime say

Of course the arritement in Lims is still intense. Another decree has been issued ordering the immediate expuision of all Chilisms resident in Perurian territory, revoking the exceptions made in the first order. Over 5,000 have already left the Republic prioripally laborers from the nitrate districts. Arrangements have been perfected with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to bring up from Chili all the Peruvian citizens restaining in that country who may be desirous of returning to their homes. Their number is estimated at about 400.

#### GEORGIA'S NEGROES.

Conditions upon Which They Will Consent to Remain in the State—Justice, Civil Rights, and Representation in the Jury. Box.

Diameteh to New York Herselt.

ATLANTA. May 15.—Your correspondent this morning had an interview with W. P. Piedger, one of the most intelligent colored men of Georgis, who has just returned from the Nashylle Convention. Piedger is a thoroughly educated young fellow, and has been a leader of as race for several years. In 1875 he organized an emigration movement from Clarke County, of this State, on account of a resolution passed by the County Grange piedging its members to sell po land to negroes. Piedger at once so organized the negroes that he would have emptight the county had not the effending resolution been reacheded.

As to his position at Nashville he said; "I am in favor of systematic emigration, provided we cannot get certain concessary to our welfare and prosperity. I am opposed to this helter-achieter, fill-adrised running off that we see in Mississippi. I think we should make our demands upon the white people; make them liberal and courteous, but firm, and if they are not ranted then we should go, and go together. That is the sense of the delegates at Nashville, and, by the way, that Convention was the strongest one that I ever saw assembled,—of my people, I men."

"What demands will you make as recards the Georgia negroes!— They are surely not oppressed in any sense!"

"It is true that their condition is much better than those of my other State, but still they are far from having equal rights with the white tarmers. You have little idea of the extent to which the negrolishorer or tenut is defrauded of the whole or mart of this wages. The farmer knows that the negro is comparatively belpless, and be therefore vents his avarnee on him. The negro cannot fight for his rights, as a white laborer could, and he has only one reture.—the courts. But here he finds that there are no nearo jurors, and that his case must be tried by white beople alone. And this brings us to the point of the demand that we shall make. The recreative Committee for Georgia will saue an address, and we have here of the first will

m. train on the Chicago, Burlingto Railroad at Chicago, there will not be of cars until they arrive at Atchiso Citv, where they run into the same the Atchison, Topeka & Sants Fe R. can step from one train to the other to the most convenient routes. The track is one of the smoothest, ing-stock unsurpassed, combining all sites for comfort and safety. "Gan"

An Indiana Wedding at the Brook's the Proch of the Court of the Court

An English Jury's Verdiet.

An English jury lately returned a verdie the case of a man accused or stealing said to the effect that "He did not steal it, but it with the intention of making it his own party."

File off your corns with the "Japanese (

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinger

MONSTER MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT!

Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum,

ALDRICHE'S.

"Music and Poetry of War Days."

Magnificent Tableaux!

Grand Scente Effects!

Exciting Competitive Drills!

Grand, New, Novel, and

Beautiful in all its Dotall

TURSDAY, May 22-1, C. Duffer Original Stands TUESDAY, May 27—J. C. Duff's Original Stands. Theatre Co. in H. M. S. Pinsfore and "Cox and Boy rith entire cast and chorus as in New York. A DAM FOREPAUGH'S

NOACHIAN MENAGERIE! NOACHIAN MENAGERIE! GIGANTIC MUSEUM! GIGANTIC MUSEUM! Classic Circus! Classic Circus!

LAKE FRONT!

Every Afternoon and Evening This Week, and Monday,
Theaday, and Wednesday of Next.

Most Supendous Show in the World's cost \$2,000,000,
Starting New Features added stuce last year.

12 Fonderous Asiatic Elephants: costing Sics.cod.

\$41,000 Hippopornames.

G-ton Behemeth of Holy Writ.

G-ton Behemeth of Holy Writ.

G-ton Behemeth of Holy Writ.

Headed by ROBT. STOCKEY.

Headed by ROBT. STOCKEY.

Headed by ROBT. STOCKEY.

Mr. FUREFAUGH will stree \$10,000 for the same of any sakibition anywhere half as large as the Great Forepaugh Show. Look out for the route to the same of any sakibition anywhere half as large as the Great Forepaugh Show. Look out for the route in the daily papers. Two full performances every day.

Admission—Adults, 50c; Children under 9 years, 35c.

Six Nights and Wednesday and Saturday Mathemacommencing Monday, May 10.
Pauline Markham's English Comic Opera Company, Presenting the Reigning Musical semantion.

H. M. S. PINAFORE?

Matinee Prices. 50 and 25 cents.

Monday, May 26, Miss 1.0018; POMEROY in her
very successful semant, the Add 110 NIAURS,

Extensive proparations are in procress for the recention of GLI, 10 MES of RIGHNAL MEW YORK

JUNESTIE PINAFORE COMPANY.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK BASE BALL!

BOSTONSI

Champions of the World! CHICAGO The season closes with these great games.

Play begins at 3:30 prompt.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK, MR. LESTER WALLACK MY AWFUL DAD! NEVER BEFORE PRESENTED IN CHICAGO.
Cast including Madame Ponisi. Laura Don. Rosa Rand.
Jane Myer. Nellie Binzham, Ja. M. Hardte, J. W.
Shainon, Geo. R. Edeson, Geo. P. Devere, Engens
Elberts, Con Murphy, J. L. Hay, T. C. Baker,
W. Wallach's Oura and Resease in preparation.
Wednesday Matines—MY LEOPOLD. Mr. hannes
and Company. No advance in prices.

HALSTED-ST., NEAR HARRI-THE GREAT 25-CENT SHOW! MONDAY, MAY 19. JAMES ROBINSON,

The Champion Rider of the World, and 100 free class performers. An Elegant Circus. Two Entertainments Daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Performances commencing at 2 and 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 19, all this week,

E. T. STETSON
In his Thrilling Drams,
NECK AND NECK!
Matiness Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday Afternoon. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Leadersins WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAYBLERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT THE JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for LEA & PERRINS

9 Cellege-place and 1 Union Square NEW YORK. HANDSOME NEWPORT & OXFORD TIE, 5 BITTY

WALKING SHOES MEWSHERHER & COS

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. W. Cromwell, Fort Wayne, is sojo

E. J. Jay, Paris, and H. Giles, London, are

Lester Wallack and the members of his com-

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert yesterday dis-

of this city will close at 3 o'clock every

Yung Yulu Poo, Chinese Commissioner of Education, left this city for China yesterday via the Rock Island route.

The Postmaster got rid of an even \$60,000 of he refunding certificates yesterday, this being he largest day's sales at the Post-Office.

The tota' revenue receipts vesterday were \$1,700, of which spirits paid \$21,206; tobacco and cigars, \$6,204; beer, \$1,119; exports, \$157; and specials, \$2,997.

No. 187 Hubbard street, aged 51.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassa, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuns Building), was at 8 a m., 56 degrees; 10 a m., 61; 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer, at 8 a m., 28.51; 8 p. m., 28.41.

The first box of peaches of the season was received here yesterday. It came from Hazelburst, Mias. This is the earliest arrival of peaches ever known in this market. They were shipped on the 15th, and received here on the 17th.

In an article published the other day it was ated that the man who was trying to start the ugle Garden, near the Jones School, was med Reichwald. His real name is Richold. here are so few Reichwalds in the city that it is proper case for correction.

meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent on last evening at their hall, No. 10 street, the following officers were President, Thomas E. Courtney; Vice-t, J. Schreiner; Treasurer, T. E. ecretary, Marshal D. J. Swenie.

John Maroney, 7 years of age, living with his sarents at No. 1440 Arnold street, was run lown and killed at 11 o'clock yesterday foreoon by switch-engine No. 468 on the Michigan Southern Railroad, between Thirtietn and Thirty-first streets. The inquest will be com-pleted to-day.

Charles S. Sanders, while riding on Archer avenue street-car No. 50, going west, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, held his hand out of the window, and, as the car was crossing the bridge at Ogden slip, his arm coming into contact with the bridge was broken show the elbow. He resides on Forty-third street; near Halsted.

The dwelling of John H. Batten, No. 586 North Clark street, was entered by thieves Sunday evening while the family were at church, and stripped of everything in the way of jewelry and small silver table ware. The police had heard nothing of the burglary last evening; but perhaps this is only another case of suppression.

Christian Groskopf, a German S4 years of age, living with his son-iu-law, Mr. Meyer, at No. 302 Augusta street, was taken suddenly ill at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and died before a doctor could be had. Old age and general debility were the supposed canees, but the Coroner and his jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

Fred H. Case, Duff G. Reed, James H. Reed.

heart disease.

Fred H. Case, Duff G. Reed, James H. Reed,
H. C. Hansbrough, E. L. Thomas, J. P. O'Neill,
and other employes of the defunct Herald, have
brought soits against William Burgess, late
proprietor of that mouthpiece of the unwashed
Democracy. The defense took a change of
venue from Poliak to Wallace, and a hearing
will be had this morning.

venue from Poliak to Wallace, and a hearing will be had this morning.

In the account of the drowning of the boy Gegenheimer, published in Sunday's paper, it was stated that the boat which the boys used belonged to the Lake street bridge-tender. This was a mistake, it having been obtained somewhere else on the river. Mr. Casey is very careful about these matters, and don't allow his boat to be used by the youngsters.

The Sumper Guards, the independent colored railitary company of St. Louis, who are the guests of the Sixteenth Battalion, of this city, were out on parade in the streets yesterday, and in the evening they raw an exhibition drill in the Exposition Building. The organization displayed a proficiency in tactics nearly if not quite equal to their colored brethren of Chicago.

The "Stone Committee" held a little meeting

proficiency in tactics nearly if not quite equal to their colored brethren of Chicago.

The "Stone Committee" held a little meeting all by themselves in the room back of Lawler's saloon last evening, "Jindge" Felch leading. All they did was to simplify the work for Thursday, when the taking of testimony is to begin; divide up the Committee into subs, one set to look at the color of the stone, another its quality, a third the brickwork, and so on. The object is to avoid doubling up the evidence, so as to shorten the investigation.

George Weber, 5 years of age, living at No. 160 Green atreet, while crossing the intersection of Green and Indiana streets, was run down by one of T. B. Read's ice-wagons, driven by August Heser, of No. 906 North Wood street. A dray was passing east, and the ice wagon west, and the little fellow in running back to escape the dray feil under the wheels of the kee-wagon. He received a severe cut on the right hand, and had the left leg broken in two places between the knee and hip.

An unknown woman, supposed to be of Bohemian birth, attempted suicide day before yesterday by jumping off Twelfth street bridge. The crew of the tug Parker saved her, and she threatened to repeat the act, and they told her to do so, intending, however, to rescue her if she did. She had evidently gotten enough of the odoriferous river water, and went away shivering from the effects of her cold bath. She refused to give her name, and appeared to be greatly troubled.

The resurvey of Lake Calumet, which was

caped with but few bruises.

The Calumet Ciub, of this city, will give a reception next Tuesday evening to the old settlers and citizens of Chicago, these terms being applied only to such as made their home here prior to 1840. Although the affair will be one of considerable prominence in a social way, there will be nothing particularly formal about it, the occasion being simply-a social gathering of the men who have seen a great city rise, be destroyed by fire, and rebuilt again. All the old settlers will be there, including Mark Beaubien and his fiddle.

the Southwest, and parhaps will extend his tour to the Department of Texas. An official inquiry into the Indian-Territory troubles will probably be made, and possibly some changes in the location of several posts may be recommended as a result of the trip.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Joseph Gokel, who walked off the north approach to the Clark street bridge, while that structure was swung, and died a half-hour after having been rescued. The jury were unable to ascertain whether he walked off in a drunken or in an absent-minded mood. Also upon August Gezenhein, 15 years of are, who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Washington street, while out boat-riding with two young companions; upon Alexander Sommers, who died of a fracture of the skull, received by falling off a scaffold he himself had erected in the store of Thompson & Co., No. 40 South Water street, in order to do a job of calcimining and painting. An inquest was also held upon the still-born child of a grass-widow living as No. 75 West Kinzie street, whose name Coroner Mann suppressed. The father offered to pay the burial expense, but has not been sen since Saturday. He will be compelled to keep his agreement by the Coroner.

Dr. F. A. Emmons made a post-mortem examination Friday afternoon, after the Coroner's inquest, of the body of Mrs. Reiners, the lady who was killed by being run over by a railroad engine, under which, according to the testimony of the engineer and fireman, she appeared to have purposely thrown herself. The lady had been under Dr. Emmons' treatment for several years, and the examination was made at her husband's request, in order to settle, if possible, the exact cause of her strange conduct, and not have it dismissed in the unatisfactory finding of the Coroner's jury—death by suicide while in a fit of mental aberration. The result of the Doctor's examination was the discovery of thirty-eight gail-stones which had formed in the gail-bladder, each stone being about the size of a beech-nut. Persons thus unfortuna

A TEMPERANCE FOURTH.

A joint meeting of the various Red-Ribbon Clubs was held last evening at Avenue Hall, No. 159 Twenty-second street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed temperance celebration on the Fourth of July. The attendance was quite large and indicative of the favor with which the news of the proposed celebration has been received among the temperance people of the city.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John H. Wood, on whose motion Mr. C. H. Underwood was chosen to preside. On taking the chair, Mr. Underwood briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, and spoke of the good which might be accomplished from united action on the part of the temperance people. On motion, the following Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, select the place for holding the celebration, appointing the various sub-committees, etc., with select the place for holding the celebration, appointing the various sub-committees, etc., with general power to act: John H. Wood, J. W. Allen, E. W. Kenyon, C. G. Hayman, F. W. Porter, F. E. Elmendorff, Dr. J. W. Rodgers, Dr. F. P. Van Valkenburg, W. P. McKane, H. M. Mosher, J. Means, H. A. Merrick, C. H. Underwood, F. D. Dalton, Miss M. A. Baker, Mrs. W. F. Hogue, Miss Lucia P. Kimball, C. H. Dickerson, A. Cairns, and E. Davis.

A representative of the Holy Family Total Abstinence Society called attention to the fact that there were a number of Catholic temperthat there were a number of Catholic temperance societies in the city, which, in his opinion, should be invited to participate in the celebration.

ance societies in the city, which, in its celebration.

The Chairman stated that the movement was not confined to any sect, but was grounded on so broad a basis that all the friends of temperance could come together and take part in it. The late meeting at the Grand Pacific, at which the celebration was decided unon, contemplated the union with the Red-Ribbon Clubs of all the Catholic temperance organizations in the city, and he was glad to state that the movement was broad and liberal enough in its character to take in all friends of the cause. [Applause.]

On motion, the following representatives of Catholic temperance organizations were added to the Committee on Arrangements: Hugh J. McGuire, John McGurt, Bichard McDonnell, Christopher Cummings, James O'Nell, John McGurthy, Moses G. Flood, John Agnew, John Gallagher, Edward Dunnicliffe.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

COMMUNISTS.

The Main Section of the Socialists met at No. 156 Clark street last evening.

The Press Committee submitted a report in reference to the Socialist, which does not pay expenses. It had not succeeded, they said, mainly on account of the lack of business capacity on the part of the general manager. The editor, too, had also crested prejudices by attacks on those who held views concerning the form of government different from his own, and also by his abuse of religion and religions teachers. The paper had been published at a loss of \$2,700 in thirty-six weeks, including \$400 paid for the National Socialist of Cincinnati. Only \$112 of \$2,800 was left. They recommended that the management be changed, and that the paper be conducted by the English Section.

that the paper be conducted by the Anglian Section.

On motion of Hirth, the editor, the report was laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 7.

This action excited the ire of the Press Committee, and considerable squabbling took place between them and the voters, Stahl making a speech without selecting his words. A motion to reconsider, however, was lost.

The business manager then made a report, in which he said that \$1,000 more would make the paper a success.

The business manager then made a report, in which he said that \$1,000 more would make the paper a success.

Morgan then took up fifteen minutes in pointing out the inconsistency of the section, and wound up by tendering his resignation as organizer, and also as a member of the Press Committee. He didn't want to serve, because the party had no confidence in him.

Buckland followed, and asked the members "in the name of God to keep out of ruts," but was told to never mind Him. He wouldn't resign, but "haid the insult on the table."

Stahl tendered his resignation as Treasurer and as a member of the Committee.

The point was made that the meeting was a special one, and resignations could not be accepted; and the Chair said that was right.

A gray-haired man said that was right.

A gray-haired man said if the Angel Gabriel was editor, and some other, he didn't know any name, and didn't care about it, the section would find fault. He thought the Committee had been insulted, and advised all hands to be indulgent toward one another.

The report of the business manager was then taken up and discussed, and a Committee was appointed to raise funds. This was a triumpn for the Nationalistic and infidel wing of the party.

THE CITY-HALL.

Hospital.

The Mayor yesterday, as Commissioner of Public Works, ordered the award for furnishing coal to the West-Side Pumping Works to be made to R. S. Hill at his bid of \$3.55 per top, which was the lowest, and he was written to and requested to come around and give bond in the stant of \$20,000.

The Committee on Police had too much on its hands yesterday, consequently the question of the confirmation of Justice Walsh, did not come up in the Council last night. His appointment was referred to this Committee, and its delay in acting upon it is not believed to be in his favor. The Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the matier, however, and in the end the indications are that his appointment will be confirmed.

and in the end the indications are that his appointment will be confirmed.

Mr. Poole, of the Public Library, was in consultation yeaterday with Commissioner DeWolf in reference to the spread of infectious diseases through books. Both gentlemen were of opinion that smell-pox and scarlet fever could both be transmitted through books, though neither could call to mind a case of the kind in this city. Mr. Poole proposes to thoroughly investigate the question, and has in course of preparation a pamphlet on the subject.

Building permits were issued yesterday to issae Lombard to erect a two-story brick dwelling, Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, to cost \$10,000; to the Union Merchants' Life-Insurance Company to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1615 Indiana avenue, to cost \$3,300; to E. Heas to erect a three-story brick warehouse at Nos. 387 and 389 Carroli avenue, to cost \$7,000; and to William C. McMillian to erect a two-story dwelling on Sangamon street, near Harrison, to cost \$3,700. \*\*

The Mayor yesterday reconsidered his determination not to grant a saloon license to George Richold, Nos. 360 and 303 State street, and issued him a license conditionally. The conditions are that he shall keep a quiet and orderly place, and not allow thieves or prostitutes to frequent the premises. Further than this, he agrees to keep the back doors locked during the daytime, to dispense with music, and use frosted glass in his windows. The objection to his running a garden there originally was its proximity to the Jones School, and the Mayor refused the license on the recommendation of several members of the Board of Education, whom he did not consult, however, in agreeing to grant the license yesterday. It remains to be seen what kind of a place will be run and what the Board of Education will have to say about it.

THE POLICE WAR.

It was stated yesterday that the Mayor had

On an old warrant issued by Calvin D'Wolt in November of last year, Allen F. Bennett was brought before Justice Brayton yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pre-teness. The case was continued until the 20th in bonds of \$500.

Sunday night at about 10 o'clock a sneak-thief entered the dwelling of A. D. Williamson, corner of Twenty-second street and Millard avenue, through the rear door, which had been carelessly left open. The inmates heard him, and upon their approach he ran out and escaped, but took nothing.

taining money under false pretenses, and Harry will get a hearing on the 22d. Jere M. Terwilinger alleged that J. D. Watson, of 167 Washington street, had committed an assault with a deally weapon, and on the 21st inst. Mr. Watson will tell his story, being in the meantime held in \$500 had.

In \$500 ball.

Elizabeth Smith, colored, is sulng David W. Sanders, also colored, in the upper courts, to recover \$78 which she lent him once upon a time. The case was to be called at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, with a view, it is charged, of preventing the prosecutrix from appearing, Sanders had her arrested upon a warrant sworm out before Justice Morrison, alleging perjury. Mrs. Smith let the officer into the secret, and Sanders' little game was thwarted by bait being at once accepted.

Sunday morning the residence of A. Patton,

He can give no description of them.

E. L. Worthen, a trampish-looking reprobate, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of disorderly before Justice Summerfield. He had played billiards until he owed \$1.75, and then ran out of the hall by a rear door. In his defense, the winness pleaded that he was formerly a lawyer with a good practice at Charleston, Mo.,—Missouri is where all the reprobates come from when they are cornered in a Police Court. He quit there to secure a place at Washington, failing in which he came to this city, and soon fell into the depths of sin and degradation. He promised to go home and behave himself, and on this condition was discharged.

Arrests: Patrick Carroll, an expressmar charged with the larceny of some househol goods from Jennie Donnelly, of No. 85 Kinzi street, who employed him to move her; Charle O. Hull, a "Board of Trade man" in the police O. Hull, a "Board of Trade man" in the police court interpretation of the phrase, who is charged with the larceny as bailee of a horse and buggy hired by him Sunday morning at J. G. Kearney's livery on State street; Charles Fry, alias Chandler and Fray, a colored man, wanted for stealing an overcoat and a guitar from J. T. Jeffery, of No. 196 Third svenue; Bridget Walsh, raising an uncarthly racket about the Clarence House, on State street, and striking the proprietor when he attempted to eject her; Mary O'Leary, making threats to kill Mary Robinson.

striking the proprietor when he attempted to eject her; Mary O'Leary, making threats to kill Mary Robinson.

Detectives Flynn, Aldrich, and Stewart have arrested James Lane, Frank Williams and Frank Devard for the attempted safe-burglary last Saturday morning at the banking house of Herman Schaffner & Co., No. 123 LaSalle street. The panitor of the building is a reputable, industrious man of middle age, who has a son degraded enough to imperil his own father's livelihood. The tenants of the building have all had trouble with Jim Lane, and for months he has been barred out of the building. A short while ago he was caught playing hariequin tucks in the vaults attached to the office of George P. Treadway, insurance-agent, but there did not appear to be sufficient evidence against him to convict. Devard and Williams were arrested Saturday in a Clark street saloon, where they had been talking over an item in the daily papers concerning the attempted burglary. Lane was not caught until yesterday afternoon. The clew that he was implicated was got in a few trinkets which he lost from his watch-guard while engaged in drilling the hole into the vanit door. Williams and Devard are almost entirely unknown to the police; the former comes from Milwaukee and the latter from New Orleans. Upon the person of Williams were found a key to the safe within the bank vault and also a key which exactly fitted the lock removed from Mr. Treadway's safe because of young Lane's peculations therefrom. The objective point of the burglars was a small tin box within the safe, which contained some \$65,000 worth of bonds and negotiable paper, the property of a wealthy commission firm on La-Salle street. They bored a hole in the vault-doors, which threw open the bolts, and the key which was found upon Williams was expected to open the large safe. But fortunately Mr. Schaffiner, after piacing so large an amount within the safe, saw fit to change the lock and combination, and when the burglars saw this they quit in disgust. Entrance was effected by

on the recommendation, of some the different correlation, because the presence of the presence of the control o

he was decamping with a lot of clothing, \$300 to the Criminal Court.

Young AND COLLINS.

The evidence against the burglars Herman Young and John Collins is overwhelming, and both will undoubtedly go to the Penitentiary for long terms. Iesterday plece goods and ready-made clothing found at the fence on Cottage Grove avenue were identified by the Washington street tailors,—George H. Lucke & Bro. and L. Wunderle. The latter found some goods still bearing the tag upon which he himself had written his name and price-mark. About \$1,200 worth was stolen from both places, and about \$300 worth was recovered. There are still a lot of goods in the shop which have not been identified, and for which owners are wanted. A portion of the ribbons, which it was said, Daly, Henrotin & Co. recognized, were yesterday identified by R. H. Dunn & Co., of No. 178 Wabash avenue, whose place was burgiarized a few weeks ago of about \$200 worth of goods. They made no report of the burglary to the police at the time. This makes the ninth burgiary which the officers will be able to prove up against them. It was also found that the tailor Lundqvist had been selling goods to other tailors. A visit to the shop of N. Peterson, in Flood's block, Hyde Park, resulted in the finding of some remnants which were recognized by the plundered Washington street tailors. Other pieces of the same property were found at a shop nearly opposite on Cottage Grove avenue.

Lundquist has claimed ever since his arrest that he knew the men only by sight, and that he had no idea that the goods were not straight.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Smith, Kansas City Geo. Crooke, Milwaukee Robbins, Wichita.

A. W. Dickson, Glasgow Hicks. New York. C. W. Parker, Maniton. Dunham, St. Louis. E. C. Beach. Detroit. Harland, New York B. B. Morton, N. Zeal'd. SHERMAN HOUSE.

M. W. Marsh, Newark.
H. H. Perrin, Boston.
G. A. Haniford, Milw'kee H. W. Lee. Boston.
E. P. Wells, Dakota.
S. E. Fitch, Boston.
Geo. M. Hord, Cincinnatt. W. A. Hull, New York.

TREMONT HOUSE.

D. W. Parker, Dubuque.
Geo. A. Spicer, Troy.
H. K. Baker, Mass.
G. W. Filmore, Ft Wayne R. W. Beobe, Cincinnati. GARDNER HOUSE.

J. R. Parsons, New York.
S. G. Grey, Arlington
Lewis Hines, Hastings.
J. A. Price, Fort Wayne.
Geo. Livingston, Boston.
F. J. Sarmaenta, Phila.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

INQUEST ON W. P. WOOD.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the remains of William F. Wood, the young man who was accidentally shot in the shooting-gallery at examination was made by the County Physician, assisted by Dr. George M. Bergen, an interne in the County Hospital, at the Morgue. An order from the Coroner was subsequently

An order from the Coroner was successfully received to the effect that the body should be delivered to Mr. Sheldon, an undertaker at No. 168 West Madison street, at the request of friends of the deceased, and it was here that the inquest was held at 2 o'clock, conducted by Coroner Mann. Dr. Harroun. County Physician, and Dr. Bergen testified as to having made an examination of the body, and the bullet was produced. It was a No. 23 pistol cartridge. It entered the body six inches below the left nipple, fracturing a rib, passed through the liver, and was cut out from a point just under the skin, about six inches below the right nipple and four inches external.

The prisoner, Edward Kampschuite, was next allowed to make a statement. It corresponded exactly with the one he made Sunday night, and which appeared in The Tribuns yesterday morning. He was taken back to the West Side Police Station, and the jury retired to agree upon a verdict. In a short time they returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot by the hands of Edward Kampschulte, one of the proprietors of a shooting-gallery located at No. 128 West Madison street; that the shooting was accidental, but from the evidence heard by the inter the were convinced that there had No. 138 West Madison street; that the shooting was accidental, but from the evidence heard by the jury they were convinced that there had been gross carelessness in the management of the shooting-gallery, and it was recommended that the authorities should take steps to prevent accidents of this kind in the future.

The remains of young Wood were taken in charge by Henry McKinzie, the Indiana street grocer, for whom the decessed was working at the time of his death. Mr. McKinzie, with Mr. Martin Meyer, paper-box manufacturer, and one the time of his death. Mr. McKinzie, with Mr. Martin Meyer, paper-box manufacturer, and one or two others, will bear the expenses of the funeral: Beale & Dwelle, proprietors of a livery-stable on West Madison street, will furnish the carriages, and St. George's Society will donate a lot in the Rosehill Cemetery. The funeral takes place between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. It is understood that the girls employed by Martin Meyer & Co. will visit the remains this morning, and bring with them some flowers.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERY. The Presbytery of Chicago met in adjourne session yesterday morning in their rooms in McCormick Block. The Moderator, the Rev.

The Rev. E. R. Davis read the report of the Committee appointed to organize a Presbyterian Church in Elwood, Ill., agreeably to the petition of several of the citizens of that place. The Committee had organized the church April 29, with twenty members. May 11 the church had chosen two elders and three deacons. The name chosen for the church is the Elwood Presbyterian Church. The Committee recommended the adoption of that name by the Presbytery. The report was accepted and the proposed name

The report was accepted and the proposed name adopted.

The Rev. W. C. Young, the former pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Church of this city, presented a request for a letter of dismission to the Presbytery of Louisville. The petition was granted, and the Permanent Clerk instructed to forward the letter to Mr. Young.

A letter of dismissal to the Presbytery of Freeport was granted to Mr. John Crewes, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Chicago, who has received a call to the Hebron Church of Freeport.

received a call to the Hebron Church of Freeport.

The cierk then announced that the Braidwood
Church had extended a call to the Rev. Asa
Leard, of the Rock River Presbytery.

The Rev. Joseph Thomas was received from
the Presbytery of Armagh, Ireland.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions was read by the Rev. George C. Noyes.
The report quotes from the Book of Discipline as
to the methods of granting aid to needy churches.
Aid was granted to several churches on the report of the Committee, as follows: Wheeling,
\$200; Libertyrille and Haif-Day, \$100; St.
Anne's, \$200; Kankakee Second, \$20; Austin,
\$250; Riverside, \$350.

The Committee reported that the Fifth
Church pulpit had been supplied, and that there
was a present vacancy in the Fullerton Avenue
Church, from which a petition had been received
regarding a stated supply.

The request of the Fullerton Avenue Church
for leave to ask the Rev. H. M. Collisson to fill
the pulpit of that church temporarily was
granted after the presentation of the case by
Mr. Rialton, of that church.

A long discussion followed as to the question
whether churches could employ a stated supply
without the consent of the Committee on Home
Missions.

The Stated Clerk announced that the statis-

Missions.

The Stated Clerk announced that the statistical reports of several churches had not been received.

The Presbytery then adjourned for two weeks.

received.

The Presbytery then adjourned for two weeks.

The BAPTIST MINISTRES

met in weekly session yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. C. Perin presided.

The Rev. E. K. Cressey and the Rev. E. O. Taylor delivered outlines of their sermons of the day before.

The Rev. James Paterson, who is at present supplying the pulpit of the Michigan Avenue Church, delivered an address for discussion upon the subject, "Spiritual order in the work of the Church," in which he said he did not think his Divine Master would put him at any work which would produce no good results; He would instruct him to lead no forlorn hope which would end in disaster. He believed that love, and faith, and righteousness should be the guiding policy of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Cady, of Roseville, Warren County, who preached in the Centennial Church Sunday, gave a brief description of the work of the denomination in the southern part of the State. The Rev. Dr. Fallan, of Earlville, also spoke of his visit in this city, where he preached Sunday. The Rev. Dr. A. Owen, who has just closed his labors in the University Place Church, offered a few words of hope and encouragement to his brethren, and said that it was more than possible that he should be among them again very soon, and perhaps to remain with them for a time. The Rev. Mesers. John Ougman, pastor of the First Swedish Church; Dr. Raymond Allison, and others addressed the meeting.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers couldn't get into their meeting-place yesterday morning, the calciminers being in possession, so they gathered on the Book Concern floor and talked informally about the Missionary Sabbath, doing nothing beyond this.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH EVANSTON LIQUOR-SELLERS.

The Village Trustees of South Evanston, anxious to stop the sale of liquor within their limits, especially near the cometery, recently put the matter into the hands of the detective agency of B. E. Patten, of Twenty-second street, and Mr. Mottrom, whose habitat is upon the West Side, who was deputed to rake up evidence.

dence.

Patten undertook to deal with Adam Mares and J. P. Beisch, two breakers of the ordinance, who keep restaurants to the north of the comstery, and the West fider engaged to provide for one Humphreys, a recent

The case of Adam Mares was first taken up. The only witness was 0. A. Blair, the detective in Patten's employ, who testified that on May 14 he bought 25 cents' worth of whisky from the defendant. He provided the bottle himself for the purpose of holding the liquor, and slao bought a drink of whisky for 10 cents. Mares himself supplied the stuff. The defendant, who said he had not sold anything for eighteen months "to my knowledge," was fined \$200.

Frank Humphrers came next. The testimony on both sides was heard, and he was fined \$200.

The case against Reisch was then called. Blair testified to buying whisky from the defendant, but no soonor had he got the words out of his mouth than Reisch jumped for him, and a lively scrimmage ensued. In about thirteen seconds Reisch was on the floor, and when he did succeed in getting up the "darbies" were incontinently clapped upon his hands.

Order being thus restored, the witness testified that he bought 20 cents' worth of whisky from Reisch, and had it put in a bottle. Witness was then dressed as a tramp.

The defendant was then sworn. He declared that he had not sold a drop of intoxicating liquor for four months, or since he gave up his United States license. He never saw the witness Blair before in his life, and knew that Blair must be mistaken.

Blair then testified that, when he entered the place, he bought ten cents' worth of cakes. He had a bottle in his inner pocket, and turned his coat back so that Reisch could see it. Reisch said, "You have a bottle there," and witness answered, "Yes, but it is almost empty, and i don't suppose I can get if filled again until I get to Chicago." He asked Reisch if he kept any for sale, and Reisch unswered that he sold a little sometimes. Then the trade was made.

At this point Reisch jumped to his feet in an excited manner and dashed his manaeled hands on the table. "Oh, I can't support this!" he said.

The Court said this case differed somewhat from the other. There was a discrepancy in the

said.

The Court said this case differed somewhat from the other. There was a discrepancy in the statements of Blair, for the bottle was marked 25 cents, while the witness swore positively that he paid only 20 cents. Moreover, the witness had no United States liceuse. He should discharge the defendant. Reisch's handcuffs were then undone, and he went torth free.

Mares and Humphreys were committed in default of payment, and were transferred to Chicago by the afternoon train.

OREGON RUMORS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 .- A Portland dispatel says: J. H. Turner, attorney, of Pendleton Umatilla County, writes to the papers emphatically denying the statements made by Lieut. Darrow to Gen. Howard in relation to the condition of affairs between the Indians and whites ence of an organization to kill the Indians, and characterizes the statement regarding people sympathizing with the outlaws in their outrages on Indians as a slander on the citizens of Umatilla County. He says the statement is false about the exist

THE "COMING" STYLE IN FURNITURE A look through the immense stock of "art fur-niture" at the Chicago Carpet Company's signifies that the days of the old, massaive, high-back bed-steads are numbered. Everything tends to the low, square headboards of the Eastlake school. MEADOW FLOWERS.

Delightful Bouquets—Dr. Price's Pet Rose, and his other handkerchief perfumes, are most exquisite scents. DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure fo drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palme The purest confectionery and lowest prices Chicago at Dawson's new store, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Memsman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all esfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or soute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists,

HALE-Juliand, infant son of Charles W, and Mary S. Hale, aged 7 mouths and 9 days. Funeral at residence, 170 Howe-st., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

EF Chenango County (N. Y.) papers please copy. GEGENHEIMER—May 18, by accidental drowning. August Gegenhelmer, beloved son of Barbara Gegenhelmer, aged 15 years and 5 months.

Funeral Tucaday, May 20, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland. Friends are lavited without further notice. Priends are lavited without intruer appare.

DUNNE-On Sunday, 18th inst., at Elgin, William Dunne, formerly of Yully, County Kfidare, Ireland, aged 86 years.

REDMOND-At his residence, 137 Hubbard-st., May 18, after a short filness, Mr. James Redmond, aged 51 years, a native of County Westford, Ireland, Funeral from St. Stephen's Church corner of Ohio and Sangamon-sts., Wednesday, May 21. Solemn High Mass at 10:30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Mass at 10:30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

EF Wexford and New York papers please copy.
DAVISON—At Constantine, Mich., May 19, Sarsh Thorne Davison, wife of the late Capt. B. F. Davison, aged 81 years 1 month and 9 days.
Funcral from her late residence, 192 North Carpenter-st., at 2 p. m. to-day, to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COBB—At Hot Springs, Ark., on the morning of the firth inst., Capt. William L. Cobb, aged 25 years, formerly of Laneaster, Msas., and long connected with the boot and shoe house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.

A brief service will be held this afternoon at 4:15 or clock at their office, 48 and 50 Wabash-av. Friends are invited without further notice. Remains leave for the East at 5:15 p. m.

PROTECT THE SYSTEM FROM MALARIA. PROTECT THE SYSTEM FROM MALARIA.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where missama is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of its effeacy as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective sikaloid, sulphate of quintne. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE TWELFTH WARD AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening, May 20, at 433 Western-av. THE HYDE PARK REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE Committee are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific Club Rooms to-day at 4 p. m.

Miscellaneous SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MAN-agers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will held at the Home Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. T 18 PROPOSED THAT A CENTENNIAL CELE-bration and a general reunion be held in Chicago on the 4th. A meeting is to be called.

DROF. GEORGE E. FOSTER, FROM CANADA, will deliver his lecture entitled "Objections Ans-wered," before the Firs. Red-libbon Club this evening at their hall, 150% Twenty-second-st. The public is invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers and Board of Trustees of the Old Peoples Home, will be held at the Home, corner Indianas, and Thirty-ninth-st., to-day at 2 p. m.

TO-DAY THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING WILL be led by the Rev. Louis F. Haymond at 150 Madison-st.

Says: "I was cured of Dronay in one month by HUNT'S REMKDY." All Diseases of the Liver, Aidneys. Binder. and Urinary Organs, and Pains in the side, Sack, or Loins, are cured by HUNT'S REMK BY Cayel, Disease, Incontinence or Retention of Urine, and General Debitty are cured by HUNT'S REME. DY - Sold by all Draggists. Sold at wholesale by

PRIOES VERY LOW LET IS III. daily for 50 cents a week. Larger quantities in the proportion. Prompt stention to orders by mail or telephone, estention to orders by mail or telephon ICE COMPANY, Office, 79 S. CLARK-ST.. Chicago.

NOTES & CARDS, Liegant Styles, Shortest Notes, Least Money, Stationery and 71 a Engrayme, S. J. Childs & Co., Washington-sc.,

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

AUCTION SALES. ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

SPECIAL SALE OF

At our Auction Rooms, 78 and 89 Randolph-st., Esgant New and Second-Hand Parlor Suits, Parlos, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Wardrobes, etc., etc. A full line New Might Carpets. Also a large number good Used Carpets, General Housekeeping Goods, Cook Stoves, Refrigerators, and the stock of a Reiall Grocery, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 78 & 80 Bandolph-st.

No. 161 STATE-ST. GRAND CATALOGUE SALE AT AUCTION. VERY FINE AND HARE COLLECTION OF

Parisian Figures, Bronzes, French 21-Day Clocks, Vases, Card Receives, in new and elegant designs; Fruit Stands, Groups, ini-mals, to be sold at No. 161 State-at. Thesday and Wednesday Mornings, May 20 and 21.

Goods on exhibition Monday afternoon and evening.
Sale without reserve.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
75 and 80 Randolph-st. REAL ESTATE. PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 10 RESIDENCE LOTS, Friday, May 23, at 2 p. m., on the Grounds. The above property is very eligibly situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near churches schools and is Desirable for Residence Purposes.

Take Blue Island-av. cars to Ashland-av. within three blocks of the property. Sale peremptory. No receive whatever. Terms easy and will be announced at allator for further information inquire of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 73 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS

For WEDNESDAY MAY 21, we shall sell

AT AUCTION, Line of Boots, Shoes & Slippers

THURSDAY, MAY 22, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

Socrates English W. G. Ware. 25 casks American W. G. Ware. 26 casks American W. G. Ware. 27 casks American W. G. Ware. 30 casks Brown and Yellow Ware. Apported Glassware and Decorated Ware. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. F. GORE & CO., Auctra. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 157 and 139 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION SALE BOOTS&SHOES, Tuesday, May 20. DRY GOODS, Wednesday, May 21.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, St. & St. Randolph-st. Closing Sale Fine Oil Paintings AT OUR STORES,

84 and 86 Randolph-st., At 10 a. m. and 2:80 p. m. LAST CHANCE. WE MUST CLOSE THE SALE TO-DAY. PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., 84 and 88 Randolph-st.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., AUCTION TRADE SALE 3,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, May 20 and 21, at 9 o'clock. Choice lines Garden City and Weed & Reaver and ustom Goods.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioners. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 178 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., THURSDAY, MAY 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at calesroom, 173 Randolph.st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionests.

The Introduction

of the Court, counsel, and cases were on handing, ready for anothes hebdomadal rest affor rence of Sunday had on everybody connect Dyer had spent his his home in the of the martyr juryu quiet in their suburb talent in the case all s well as usual, an

It was the twelfth Government, in closi ared certain defects an examination of the date of Aug. 12, 1876, Chicago and would self. Burling's next the had rejected certain Hill to Burling directions and the date of the date o from Judge Bangs and for a certified copy ordered for the new to state that the coun already been furnished the schedule of stone As to the schedule of stone are the schedule of stone and the schedule of stone are the schedule of schedule of stone are the schedule of stone are the schedule of stone are the schedule of schedule

the schedule of stone As to the schedule ment was in exist been given to the constances. As a get the plans in quarristone for portions of walls, and a portion story, were actually but subsequent to tractors were guide building.

In regard to the acconstruction of the Acting Supervising total amount of stords in the Superin 559.4.6 cubic feet. stock in the building. This amount was delivered over in the building. This amount was delivered over in the building. This amount was delivered over in the building that the building that the building the store amount of store actually the total amount of structor's vouchers amount paid the contractor's vouchers amount paid the contractor's The discreps

cubic feet, costing writer concluded, was several changes in the bility, under such changes to the time the changes Following this can tween Hill, French, Devens on the subjetracts. It was very livry were excusable "That is our case, i Mr. Campbell, when to an end.

Mr. Campbell, when to an end.

LET

"If the Court pleasing to his feet, "on Mr. Potter, I desire to jury be instructed guilty. The ground the case now stands, him of any characts contrary, the ev goes upon all shows that either the tion, or that Mr. Pot throughout in comple charge in the indicts the defendants constaining payment from stone the same as that charge to Mr. P means that Muella stone furnished for be bad and should b were good. The ded dict unless the proses case as would jiff a verdict of guilt evidence, and the Co it aside, then there it the case. But not against Mr. Potter, idence completely ex complete antagonism tractor."

Mr. Swett then we tagonism to Muelle expense to his the line and the complete antagonism to Muelle expense to his contractor."

rotter's opposition pointment of the which reported again me, and his order "Whatever the continued Mr. 8w that Potter was in tractor when his patone was unfit, and be tora down and the As to the allegatic for hauling, there was to far as the expected place, Potter ing question, instement of the property of the pointment of the property of the pointment of the property of the pointment of the pointment of the property of the pointment of the pointmen SPROVED ALL A

tending to establish complicity between The prosecution in had failed to do or Potter, without to whether he was in for disapproved of outrage. He was pply because he was a coming within the second of a Court, and when they had put into an indicting the time the case, bein his real position was tended wrong but that defendant right and Government itself public officer,—an of those was certainly haps, beyond the main confractor; when the second to be made a solice of the second to be made a solice of the second to be made a solice officer,—an of the second to be made a solice of the second to be second to be made a solice of the second to be secon

ATALOGUE SALE AUCTION. NO HARE COLLECTION OF

lan Figures. Dny Clocks, Vases, Card Receivers, lesigns; Fruit Stands, Groups, Ani-io. 164 State-st. esday Mornings, May 20 and 21. 2:30 and 8 p. m. each day. m Monday afternoon and evening. omeroy & co., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Bandolph st. ESTATE.

IY SALE AT AUCTION OF DENCE LOTS. forn-st., between Eighteenth and line and Wood-sts., Lots 68 to 75 in-loss 24 by 125 feet each, at 2 p. m., on the Grounds. y is very eligibly situated in a rap-thorthood, near churches, schools, or Resideuce Purposes. av. cars to Ashland-av. within three ity. Sale peremptory. No reserve asy and will be announced at sale, tion laquire of POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 89 Randolph-st. GORE & CO.,

R TRADE SALE Y GOODS

1. we shall sell AUCTION. Large & Unoise Line of

RSDAY. 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

E AUCTION SALE S&SHOES. day, May 20.

GOODS, nesday, May 21. CHAS. E. RADDIN & DO.

sing Sale dil Paintings

T OUR STORES. 86 Randolph-t., a. m. and 2:80 p. m. CE. WE MUST CLOSE E SALE TO-DAY. LERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. 84 and 86 Randolome.

SANDERS & CO.,

N TRADE SALE 00 CASES S & SHOES

VR MONTHS' CREDIT,
Wednesday Mornings, May
no 21, at 9 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer. BUTTERS & CO., era, 178 and 175 Randolph-st.

GOODS, Furnishing Goods, etc.,

AT 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our A: BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to all paris, I lb. and upward, as \$3, 40, 60c per ib. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confes-tioner, Chicago.

SEEDS. OF ALL KINDS HOVEY & CO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES. Potter, Hill, and Wheaton Out of the Woods.

Causel for Presecution Says There Is Nothing Against Them. The Court Says They Ought Not to

Have Been Indicted, And Directs the Jury to Return a Verdict of Acquittal.

The Introduction of Testimony in Behalf of the Others Begun,

Court, counsel, and jury in the Custom-House cases were on hand promptly yesterday morn-ing, ready for another "fair week's work." The hebdomadal rest afforded by the blessed recur-rence of Sunday had its very perceptible effect on everybody connected with the trial. Judge Dyer had spent his one day in seven at his home in the Cream City, several the martyr jurymen had sought rest and quiet in their suburban retreats, and the legal talent in the case all appeared to have been mellowed and sweetened by their Sabbath devo-tions. The defendants, with the exception of Potter and Hill, looked as if they had done a deal of thinking since the adjournment Satur-day afternoon, but they kept up their courage se well as usual, and were by no means discour aged or cast down, as far as appearances would

erre to indicate.

It was the twelfth day of the trial, and the ernment, in closing its case, read

A LOT OF CORRESPONDENCE ras one from Burling to Acting-Supervising-Architect Jacobs, reporting that he had discovered certain defects in the stone, and asking for nination of them. Hill, replying, under date of Aug. 12, 1876, said he would soon be i Chicago and would examine the building him-self. Burling's next letter recited the fact that be had rejected certain stone. The letter from Hill to Burling directed him to reject all defective stone sent him by the contractor from

Mr. Campbell, in the pext place read a letter from Acting-Supervising-Architect John Franier to Secretary Sherman, dated Feb. 18, 1879, acknowledging receipt of a letter of Feb. 10 from Judge Bangs and Judge Lawrence asking for a certified copy of the schedule of stone for the new building. Frazier went on estate that the counsel for the prosecution had dy been furnished with a certified copy of already been furnished with a certified copy of the schedule of stone actually in the building. As to the schedule asked for, no such docu-ment was in existence, no schedules having been given to the contractor except in a few in-stances. As a reneral rule, he followed the plans in quarrying stock. Schedules of stone for portions of the basement and area walls, and a portion of one front of the first story, were actually given to the contractor; but subsequent to that time no schedules ap-peared to have been furnished. Under the 15 per cent contracts, however, schedules were not peared to have been furnished. Under the per cent contracts, however, schedules were not supplied by the Government, but the contractors were guided by the plans of the

supplied by the plans of the building.

In regard to the amount of stone used in the construction of the new Custom-House, the Acting Supervising Architect stated that the total amount of stock delivered, as per records in the Superintendent's office, was 467, 558.4.6 cubic feet. The total amount of stock in the building, as per office schedules, was 463,609.5 cubic feet, making the excess of stone delivered over the amount actually in the building 3,949.11.6 cubic feet. This amount, was delivered and accepted, but not made actually available in the building. The total amount of stock certified on the contractor's vouchers was 467,794.7.10, and the amount paid the contractor therefor was \$616,-118.59. The discrepancy of 235.3.4 cubic feet, between the aggregate amount certified on wouchers and the aggregate amount shown on the stone schedule books, was, Frazier continued, nearly accounted for by the fact that there had been an additional delivery of 232 cubic feet of stone since the examination of the schedules. The aggregate amount of stock actually in the building, as shown by the office schedules, was 463,609.5 cubic feet, valued, at contract rates, at \$610,542.80. Deducting this amount from the total value of stone delivered left 4,185,2.10 cubic feet, costing \$5,576.70. This loss, the writer concluded, was to be accounted for by the form the total value of stone delivered left 4,185,2.10 cubic feet, costing \$5,576.70. This loss, the writer concluded, was to be accounted for by the the total value of stope delivered left 4,180,210 cubic feet, costling \$5,576,70. This loss, the writer concluded, was to be accounted for by the several changes in the plans and the impossibility, under such changes, of adapting to the new plans all the stones which were on hand at

new clans all the stones which were on hand at the time the changes were made.

Following this came the correspondence be-tween Hill, French, and Attorney-General Devens on the subject of the 15 per cent con-tracts. It was very long and very dry, and the jury were excusable for yawning.

"That is our case, if your Honor please," said Mr. Campbell, when this tiresome job had come to an end.

"If the Court please," said Mr. Swett, jumping to his fect, "on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Potter, I desire to make a motion that the jury be instructed to render a verdict of not milty. The ground of this motion is that, as the case now stands, there is no evidence against him of any character whatsoever; but, on the contrary, the evidence, so far as it goes upon all the questions involved, shows that either there is nothing in the question, or that Mr. Potter and the contractor were throughout in complete antagonism. The first charge in the indictment is, in substance, that the defendants conspired for the purpose of obtaining payment from the United States for bad stone the same as for good stone. Applying that charge to Mr. Potter and the contractor, it means that Mueller agreed with Potter that stone furnished for the Custom-House should be bad and should be paid for the same as if it were good. The defendant is entitled to a verdict unless the prosecution has made out such a case as would justify a verdict of guilty. If a verdict of guilty were rendered upon the eridence, and the Court should immediately set it aside, then there is no use in proceeding with the case. But not only is there no evidence against Mr. Potter, but upon this point the evidence completely exculpates him, and shows a complete antagonism between him and the contractor."

Mr. Swett then went on to show Potter's an-LET POTTER GO.

deme constructor. The complete shatework in and the contractor. It is complete shatework between him and the contractor. It is contracted to the contractor. It is contracted to the contractor. It is contracted to the contractor of the contractor of the present the contractor of the

but to the Government all the injury it could, but to make honorable reparation, to correct the record, and to restore the reputation which the Government had wrongfully been the cause of marring. He therefore asked, the prosecution having completely exculpated Mr. Potter, that some proceedings be had, such as an instruction to the jury to render a verdict of sequittal, which should in some proper manner make reparation for the injury so wrongfully done him.

make reparation for the injury so wrongfully done him.

THE HALF-INCH CLAIM.

Mr. Campbell remarked that Mr. Swett had failed to call attention to the payment of Mueller's claim for the half-inch.

In reply, Mr. Swett said that the contract with Mueller in this respect was one admitting of two constructions; that it was made before Potter went into office; that payments had also been made previous to his going into office, and the question was never raised before him; that, so far as this case showed, he would have been reprehensible, just as any Government officer, and no more, if the half-inch were wrong. Again, the vouchers introduced showed the payment by the proper accounting officer, who, when his attention was called to the phraseology of the contract, had decided that Mueller was entitled to pay for sawing the half-inch. But there was nothing to show that the matter went through Potter's hands. The voucher was made by the contractor, went to the Collector of Customs, who passed on it, forwarded it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it then went through the hands of some sixty or seventy of Potter's clerks, being finally sent to the accounting officers, who found it correct and recommended its payment. Potter had never construed this contract. It was a question for the accounting officers altogether. The Court surely would not think of holding a man in a case of conspiracy upon the fact that he had made a mistake in the construction of a contract. Then, as to the voucher for the payment of the 10 per cent reserve, the evidence showed that, besides being outside the statute of himitations, it was paid by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Potter had suspended work on the building. The application was made for this 10 per cent. On submitting all the facts to the Secretary, that officer ordered it to be paid. Could anybody conceive of such a thing as holding a defendant for conspired, but who suspended the construction of the building, recommended that it be torn down, maligned the character of the THE HALF-INCH CLAIM.

Mr. Reed said be desired to enter the same motion in behalf of MR. HULL.
The rule of law was that, if there was no evi-

The rule of law was that, if there was no evidence against a defendant when the prosecution closed, it was the duty of the Court to instruct the jury to acquit. All the disputes about contracts, the evidence showed, had been settled before Hill had any official connection with the Department or the building. He found the office left by Potter in splendid condition, adopted what had been established and settled by his superior officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, took up the building from that time, and had been connected with it up to the time of his suspension. Mr. Reed thought the Court, the jury, and the prosecution would agree with him in saying that there was not a single particle of testimony of any kind, name, or nature which connected his client with anything improper in relation to this case, but that, on the other hand, all the evidence exculpated him. A wrong had been done Mr. Hill in indicting him—a wrong which could never be mended. An indictment against a young man like Mr. Hill, a man of high standing and respectability, spread abroad all over the country in the newspacers, was of itself a stain which could never be efficed. It was the duty of the Government, and Mr. Reed believed its representatives would take pleasure in saying, to admit that there was no evidence whatever to implicate Mr. Hill in any wrong-doing. He therefore asked that the Court would say that, and, if he deemed it proper, in some remarks give his views about what the evidence did show in connection with Mr. Hill, and let this record show that the jury acquitted Mr. Hill without leaving their seats at the close of the case for the prosecution.

MR. CAMPBELL

ME. CAMPBELL
understood the force of the motion to be substantially this: that counsel were willing to submit the case, as it affected their clients, upon the evidence adduced by the prosecution, without bringing forward any facts to bear upon such instructions as the Court should deem proper to give to the jury. The prosecution would not object to that. It did not conceive it to be its duty to express an opinion upon this testimony. Whatever it might think of the evidence, it was not a part of its duty to express an opinion of it at this moment. It was MR. CAMPBELL testimony. Whatever it might think of the evidence, it was not a part of its duty to express an opinion of it at this moment. It was for the jury, under the instructions of the Court, to determine upon the weight of the testimony in the case. If the prosecution were called upon now to express an opinion on the testimony as it might affect these gentlemen, it might, before it got through with the case, be asked to express an opinion with regard to the other defendants. But it was willing to have this case submitted, as far as these two were concerned, to the jury, under such instructions as the Court might deem proper to give.

"We will take a recess until 2 o'clock, gentiemen," said the Court, and the room was gradually cleared.

On the opening of court at 2 o'clock, Mr. Swett said he did not suppose the remarks of Mr. Campbell just before the adjournment made any change in the character of his motion. He did not want to be misunderstood. His motion was for the Court to instruct the jury to render a verdict of not guilty as to Mr. Potter.

"I think I understand the motion," interrupted the Court.

"I think I understand the motion," interrupted the Court.

"I don't want Mr. Campbell to come in and make any amendment."

"THE COURT.

"I am not sure," began the Court, "that I understand precisely the position which counsel for the prosecution take, or mean to take, upon the pending motions; but if I understand them correctly, from the remarks made by Mr. Campbell, I construe them as in effect a concession that these motions are well made. If I am wrong in that, I will be obliged to counsel if they will point out to the Court the principal parts of the testimony which they would claim criminate or tend to criminate these two defendants."

NOTHING AGAINST POTTER, HILL, AND WHEATON.

"We are called upon," replied Mr. Campbell,

nothing against potter, Hill, and wheaton.

ants."

NOTHING AGAINST POTTER, HILL, AND WHEATON.

"We are called upon," replied Mr. Campbell,
"to make a statement that we feel it is impossible for us to do,—to call the attention of the
Court to any testimony on the part of the prosecution which we think tends to show that
either Mr. Potter, or Mr. Hill, or
Mr. Wheaton, with regard to whom
no motion whatever has been made
here, were in any way connected with the consolvacy alleged in the indictment. We have
submitted to the Court and the jury not only
all of the testimony upon that subject that was
introduced before the Grand Jury, but such
other testimony as has come within our knowledge; and perhaps it is only proper that we
should say that a large portion of this correspondence which we found it necessary to read
in order to explain the relations of the parties,
and the correspondence itself, was
not before the Grand Jury at all.
And, of course, the witnesses before
the Grand Jury were not cross-examined. But
it is unnecessary for us is say whether, in our
opinion, the Grand Jury would have found an
indictment against these gentlemen if all the
evidence had been before them or not. It is
sufficient for us to say that we know of no testimony in this case that we feel we could conscientiously submit to the jury as tending to crimimate either of the three persons we have
named. Mr. Wheaton, I understand, has
no counsel to represent him, and, as
such, of course the Court would feel
it incumbent upon as prosecutors, having a
sworn duty to perfagm here, to state what we
have stated, both with regard to him as well
as to Mr. Potter and Mr. Hill."

JUDGE DYER.

"The same question that is involved," said

fendants, and then that the case proceed as the other defendants. It has so been held in case where one of two defendants was desire as a winness for the purpose of enabling him testify, the Court directing the jury to render restry, the Court directing the jury to reader a verdict of acquittal in regard to that defendant, and then to proceed in the case as to the other dufendants. When these motions were made before the adjournment, some doubt rested in my mind as to what was precisely the made before the adjournment, some doubt rested in my mind as to what was precisely the correct practice; but, upon reflection, I think there can be no question of the regularity of the practice which is invoked here by counsel who make these motions. Now, as I have said, I have endeavored to very closely follow this testimony in its various ramifications and details for the purpose of determining in my own mind precisely what the position of each of these parties was, and the relation which each nore to the subject matter in controversy, and I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, there is no evidence here which, so far as I can judge, at all inculpates either of these three defendants. Of course, the Court must act upon the evidence which is produced on the part of the prosecution, and the Court does not hesitate to believe that the prosecution have submitted all the testimony in the case that is within their command; and, that being so, if the Court is of the opinion that, if the case were submitted to the jury upon this evidence, and there should be a conviction, it would be its duty to at once set the verdict asile, then, clearly, it is now the duty of the Court to arrest the trial as to these defendants at the close of the case for the prosecution. This course of conduct is very emphatically pointed out in several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in one of which—the case of Hekman vs. Jones, in 9th Wallace—the Court says: 'Where there is no evidence, or such a defect in it that the law will not permit a verdict for the plaintiff to be given, such an instruction,'—that is, a peremptory instruction that a verdict be rendered in favor of such de-

struction,'—that is, a peremptory instruction that a verdict be rendered in favor of such defendant,—'may be properly demanded, and it is the duty of the Court to give it. To refuse is

is the duty of the Court to give it. To refuse is error.'

"Now, especially in view of what has been just said by one of the counsel for the prosecution, it will not be expected that the Court will proceed to discuss the evidence which has been thus far adduced in the case. Indeed, the Court, as I conceive, could not with propriety, inasmuch as there are other defendants here concerning whom the case is yet to proceed, go fully into a discussion of the evidence; and in anything which I may say about the case as it is now presented upon these motions, it will be understood that the Court does not mean to express any intimation whatever of any view which press any intimation whatever of any view which it entertains as to the attitude of the case with reference to the other defendants.

so far as Mr. Potter is concerned, very clearly shows that, whether the position taken by the contractor, Mueller, upon the various matters in controversy that have arisen between him and the Government were right or not, he (Potter) stread in active antagogism to the conthe Government were right or not, he (Potter) stood in active antagonism to the contractor. His actions and his words were not merely a remonstrance, but consisted of active opposition, which was persisted in, in some respects, even after the rulings of his superior officers had been against him; and the correspondence, so far as it declares anything with reference to the quality of the stone that was used in the building and with reference to the question of the hauling of the stone, shows, I think, very clearly, that what Mr. Potter was seeking to do was to subserve in the most effective way the interests of the Government. And so far as the question of cutting the stone and other questions which it is unnecessary to speak of particularly are involved, the correspondence, so far as it throws any light upon the motives and actions of Mr. Potter, shows that he was all the time on the side of the Government.

shows that he was all the time on the side of the Government.

"And the same,—although it appears, perhaps, is a less degree, because the defendant Hill came into his office at a later stage of the work upon this building,—the same, I think, appears with reference to that defendant. And so, without going into a discussion in detail of the various branches of this evidence and the different phases of the case, it is certainly very clear that there is no case here which should be submitted to the jury as against these three defendants, Potter, Hill, and Wheaton; and if the Government had in its possession when this indictment was found no other evidence affecting these defendants than such as has been developed upon this trial, then it is equally clear that no indictment ought to have been found against these parties.

"And this being the view which the Court takes of the case, it instructs the jury that they will

RENDER A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL at this stage of the case as to the defendants Potter, Hill, and Wheaton. So say you all, gentiamen? [The jurors nodded assent.] Enter the verdict. The defendants will be discharged." There was a general hand-shaking between the three gentlemen who now drew out of the case, their counsel, and some of the unfortunates whose fate at the hands of the Court and jury is yet uncertain. Mills, particularly, seemed glad to see Potter out of his trouble, and shook him by the hand with every appearance of heartiness and thorough good-will.

The Court directed counsel to proceed with the case as to the other defendants, remarking that Mr. Lackner had reserved his opening

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Ma. Lackner,

stating that he was ready now, confidently assured the jury that they would find nothing against his client, and he not only wanted an acquittal, but a complete vindication. He began back at the beginning of the proceedings, discanted on the letting of the contracts and the beginning of work on the building, and, in the course of events, got down to the time when Prussing entered the service of the Government in connection with the new building. The gentleman quoted liberally from various reports, orders, and letters to show that the stone furnished was as good as Mueller's quarry afforded. That in the third story was exceptionally good. Of course, in cutting a stone, the cutter was likely to strike an iron knot. But should the stone be thrown away, and Mueller made to stind the loss of his stone and the Government the cost of cutting? By no means. It should be patched, and it was patched, and the patching process was wholly a matter of economy in the interest of the Government. Of course there was some idling, but the didn't amount to much, and Prussing did all he could to stop it. The quality of the work was obtained at the expense of the quantity. The building might have cost a good deal, but then it was a good building,—one which would compare very favorably with any other bublic building in the country. Mr. Lackner did not let the opportunity to ring in "Big Square" pass without improving it. Having stated, in a general war, that it was a nickname for Prussing, to warn the stonecutters of his approach, he went on to say that, on one occasion, there was a stonecutters' ball on Twenty-second struct, at which McQueenev and Gindele were floor-managers; that one of the dances was put down on the programme as the "Big Square Quadrille"; and that as the caller's voice resounded through the hall at the announcement of so familiar a term, the salitatory stonecuters, in s

him.

Mr. Hoyne got up and proposed to read a letter, dated Aug. 26, 1872, from Mullett to Boutwell.

Mr. Campbell objected to the letter, on the ground that Mullett and Boutwell were "strangers" to the case.

Mr. Hoyne was in the midst of a reply when the Court observed that he was not sure he understood just

WHAT THE PROSECUTION CLAIMED

WHAT THE PROSECUTION CLAIMED

derstood just

WHAT THE PROSECUTION CLAIMED

with reference to the testimony already put in and anterior to the period when the statute ran. He supposed they claimed, however, that there was a conspiracy formed before the beginning of the three years, and that it was a continuing conspiracy down to a period within the statute. Mr. Campbell remarked that such was the prosecution's claim.

It so happened that Mr. Swett had returned shortly before this stage of the proceedings, and, getting the hang of the thing, and finding Mr. Hoyne in need of help, he caused his tail form to tower above the railing and opened his mouth in support of the introduction of this letter. Mr. Campbell cruelly asked tim if he would have any objections to stating what clients he appeared for now.

Mr. Sweet said he appeared for Mueller and Mills, and he sapposed that made it necessary for him to explair.

Mr. Hoyne intimated that it was nobody's concern any way.

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Mr. Sweet said he had no sort of objection to stating why he came to represent Mueller and first been employed exclusively by Mr. Potter, but, a few days before the trial commenced, Mueller asked him to assist him. He replied that he was Potter's man, but that if Mueller would divide expenses, and there was no antagonism between him and Potter, he would appear for Mueller, provided the prosecution had no objection.

Mr. Campbell said he nadn't the slightest.

After further argument on the pending question,—the admission of Mullett's letter,—the Court decided to let it in, remarking that the prosecution had been allowed to take wide range in the matter of reading correspondence, and, in order to get at a perfectly fair history of this case, he thought it would be only just to allow the defense the same latitude.

Mr. Hoyne proceeded to read Mullett's long-drawn-out puff of Buena Vista stone. The promulgation of the productions of the little expert in sandstone and swearing was excuse enough for reading another, and then another, and, while the counsel was engaged in reading a four-column brochure of the little artist who formerly occupied the chair of profanity in the Supervising Architect's office, the Court mereifully ordered an adjournment until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

o'clack.

Messrs. Potter and Hill will leave for the East
this afternoon, vindicated completely, as, in the
opinion of every generous-minded person who
has wetched the case, they should be.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Advent of Spring-First Arrivals of Steam-ers-Cougressman Hubbell - Business - Ac-cidents-Fire-Young Men's Literary Asso-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

HANCOCK, L. S., Mich., May 12.—The Winterdespot has once more liberated our lakes and streams from their icy bondage. Our own dear lake has resumed its wonted course, and is again flowing on as serepely, and with the same calm majesty of demeanor as if it had never been held captive in the ugly embrace of old Jack Frost. In short, Spring has returned, the Winter-monarch has been driven back to his perpetual dominions in the far-off North, and very object, animate and inanimate, appears to have taken a new lease of life; 'tis

Life universal: 'tis all music—all.

From the rejoiding cry of children free
To the swift dash of waters as they fall,
Released by Spring to perfect licerty.

The snow, of which an enormous quantity fell

this past winter, has disappeared without noise, without slush or bravado of any kind, as if couched by the universal wand of some aerial magician. To any one not acquainted with the magician. To any one not acquainted with the climatic phenomena of the Lake Superior country it is wondrous thing to see, or, rather, not to see, how these enormous masses of snow disappear—vanish as it were—in so short a time, leaving hardly a trace behind. This sudden absorption of a long winter's accumulation of snow is apt to make one believe that the latter has been subdents gratched up in the has been suddenly snatched up in the immensity above, or swallowed down in the earth be ow. Thirty-six or forty-eight hours sometime suffice to make a clean sweep of every vestige of snow.

We have been daily awaiting the arrival of the first steamer from below; and to-day, as I lers Peerless, of Chicago; City of Fremont, of Detroit; and Atlantic, of Buffalo, N. Y., as they come steaming proudly into port. The Peerless—one of the finest propellers plying the Northern lakes—was the first in sight, and the first to reach the dock. In times past the prospective arrival of the first boat was the theme of every conversation. Bets were freely made as to the probable date of its arrival. As soon as the bunting of the first boat was seen in the distance, sporting its folds in the breeze, its appearance was immediately saluted by the discharge of cannon, the shrill creaming of steam-whistles, and the joyons colling of bells. People would throng the docks to greet the incoming craft, and welcome her to the hospitality of their shores. It was, of course, an unmistakable sign that navigation had fairly opened, and that the busy summer season was to begin. As a rule, free dockage was allowed to the steamer or propeller arriving first. This custom has now grown more or

ing first. This custom has now grown more or less obsolete, and is fast passing into desuctude. Like many more old customs and traditions, it is getting absorbed in the intense positivism and civilization of the times.

John Fieming, who has been Deputy-Sheriff of Houghton County for the last twelve years, and who, besides, has filled the arduous and dangerous duties of Marshal in a mining district, has resigned, and is on the eve of moving out West. The resignation of this faithful officer is looked upon with considerable regret by a large majority of law-abiding people, for no trustier or more fearless public servant can be found. At the Democratic Convention in Hancock, shortly before the election for county officers, the Convention, instead of nominating Mr. Fleming for the office of Sheriff for the County of Houghton, as the people expected, ignored his claim, and as the people expected, ignored his claim, and nominated a gentleman who, as far as I know, had no claim whatever on the people's grati-

had no claim whatever on the people's gratitude. The trustworthy, tried, and competent officer was thus sacrificed, not from any personal dislike, or for any breach of duty on his part, but simply for the political reason of splitting the Cornish vote; which, after all, didn't split worth a cent. Fleming, however, came before the people on an independent ticket; but, although he polled a handsome vote, he was beaten by Mr. Northy, who was re-elected to the office by a larg; Republican majority.

The wife of the Hon. J. Hubbell, Representative in Congress from this district, was some time ago suddenly stricken down by disease, which seemed to be of so grave a nature that her life was despaired of; but fortunately, owing to a happy crisis and to the skill of her attending physician, the lady is now out of danger, to the great joy especially of the poor and unfortunate, among whom she bears the name of being very charitable and sympathetic. Mr. Hubbell was re-elected lately to Congress by a large Republican majority. His Democratic opponent was Mr. John Power, of Red Jacket, a young lawyer of much promise.

re-elected lately to Congress by a large Republican majority. His Democratic opponent was Mr. John Power, of Red Jacket, a young lawyer of much promise.

The home of our Congressman is located on the southern shore of Portage Lake, about half a mile from the Village of Houghton, and is one of the most beautiful on the lakes. The grounds are tastefully adorned with fountaints, playing incessanily over pastures of exquisite green, and among beds of fragrant flowers. One, of course, may be happy and enjoy the sweets of life in a cabin; but he who would refuse to be supremely blest among the comforts and the beauties of so charming a retreat must either be toiling under the burden of some great sorrow or incurable disease, or, like a misanthrope, must have lost all sense of the beautiful and artistic. The business outlook is encouraging so far. Our merchants are replenishing their stocks of goods, and on all sides preparations are being made for an active summer-trade. Our principal houses used to transact an immense business in the palmy days when the price of copper was \$600 a ton, instead of \$300 as now. Even at this day, despite the general panic of recent years, those houses are doing a lively trade, of which merchants and storekeepers in places of the same size in rural districts can have no adequate idea. Their sales in the years that are gone would often reach an annual figure almost incredible to, those not acquainted with the commercial and financial statistics of this portion of the Upper Peniasula.

An accident which very nearly proved fatal to human life occurred the other day. A portion of the Upper Peniasula.

An accident which very nearly proved fatal to human life occurred the other day. A portion of the Upper Reniasula.

An accident which very nearly proved fatal to human life occurred the other day. A portion of the Upper Reniasula.

An accident which very nearly proved fatal to human life occurred the other day. A portion of the Quincy dock, upon which was piled an immense quantity of copper, ga

ANOMALIES OF TAXATION.

Mr. Vanderbilt Reads the "Graphic" and Walks Up to the Captain's Office—Why the Possessor of \$100,000,000 Pays a Tax on Only \$500,000. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has been troubled

by a quickened conscience. He has kindly consented to pay tax on an assessment of \$500,000. At all events, it was not until the *Graphic's* expose of Mr. Vanderbilt's self-sworn poverty that he showed any inclination to pay any tax on his enormous personal estate, although on that same estate the old Commodore had allowed himself to be assessed in the sum of \$3,000,000. He had paid the tax under protest, to be sure, but when the son of his father came into the estate he protested in a somewhat different way. The assessment was fixed at the same rate as in the Commodore's time and William H. Vanderbilt refused point blank to pay it. The Tax Commissioners determining to test the matter, began suit to recover the amount of the tax. The suit is still undecided, and seems likely to remain so. In the following year the assessment was repeated, the amount unchanged, and then Mr. Vanderbilt made oath that he owned no personalty that was not mere than covered by his debts. Behind it the Tax Commissioners could not go, and the man a hundred times a millionaire went scot free and paid no tax. The blame was not Mr. Vanderbilt's nor that of his well-paid legal advisers, but of the law made by the rich men's Legislature to tax the poor and ignorant, and be evaded by the wealthy and powerful. But public opinion once aroused had its influence, and the President of the New York Central did not apparently greatly enjoy the gratuitous advertisundecided, and seems likely to remain so. In opinion once aroused had its influence, and the President of the New York Central did not apparently greatly enjoy the gratuitous advertising he received from one end of the land to the other. His friends, too, do not all sympathize with him. One of them said very pointedly: "I told him he was a fool when he did it. A man ought to pay some penalty for being so confoundedly rich. He is paying it now in public opinion instead of money, as he ought to have done." When the affidarit was made. Mr. Vanderbilt had no reason to suppose the public would ever know anything of it, since matters in the tax office had never been a public record in any except a technical sense. The left-handed public, however, found out what his right hand bad been doing. The discovery was annoving. Mr. Vanderbilt would not admit that he felt annoyed, but his family and friends felt the humiliation keenly and said so. Eleven days after the Graphic had made its exposure, therefore, he went voluntarily before the Tax Board and said he was willing to pay tax on the naif of one of his nundred millions. But Tax Commissioners are studiously reticent, and the details of that interview have been kept secret until yesterday, when an outline of the facts were furnished by a gentleman who was present during a portion of the time. The Commissioners do not usually send tax-bills to any one on the year immediately succeeding the one in which he has sworn that he was worth "\$0," but this case has become so notorious that they made out the usual bill and allowed the assessment to remain at \$3,000,000. They had hardly expected to see the millionaire, but on Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. Vanderbilt went to the office, accompanied. by Chauncey M. Depew, his counsel and a former Tax Commissioners, a man as familiar with his client's rights under the law as any man could be.

"The Commissioners," said the gentleman discount the client's rights under the law as any man could be.

his client's rights under the law as any man could be.

"The Commissioners," said the gentleman already alluded to, "proposed to place Mr. Vanderbilt under oath and examine him in detail as to the value of his personal property and the extent and character of his indebtedness. Mr. Denewidoubted very much whether they had an right to insist upon the oath, but they did insist, and began the examination. Some of the questions went very closely into the private affairs of the estate, and Mr. Vanderbilt demanded indignantly: 'Am I obliged to answer all these questions concerning my private affairs?' He was assured that he must do so, and for an hour and a half the examination went on. All the Commissioners were present,—Messrs. Wheeler, Hayward, and Vanderpoel,—and the examination and at the examination went on. All the Commissioners were present,—the examination, and at the conclusion there was little connected with Mr. Vanderbilt's enormous personal estate which was not known. The result may surprise the public. You can put it in italies that I believe he convinced the Commissioners that with labels willows he had not one penny of taxable

lieve he convinced the Commissioners that with all his millions he had not one penny of taxable personal estate over his debts. In order to keep up the stocks of the roads left him by his father he had to go largely into Michigan Southfather he had to go largely into Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and other consecting lines and feeders, which, with his new line of steamers and other collateral interests, had kept him continuously in debt for years to an amount many times larger than his taxable personal estate. But the Graphic had aroused public opinion, and that, with the influence of his friends, had had an effect. While the unfortunate condition of the Tax laws left it a matter of reasonable doubt whether Mr. Vanderbilt was under any legal obligations to pay any taxes, there was no doubt of the moral obligation. This he recognized, for at the conclusion of the examination he said: 'I do not feel legally bound to pay any tax, but I have decided that I ought to pay on something. I am willing to pay on \$000,000, and you may assess me for that amount.' That was done, I suppose." So that the influence of the Graphic had turned into the City Treasury \$12,750, the proceeds of the tax at the 2.55 rate of last year.

The Tax Commissioners themselves declined to go into any of the details of the examination, but Commissioner Hayward consented to say: "Mr. Vanderbilt's appearance before the Board was quite voluntary, and his offer to pay on \$500,000 was made at his own instance, and without any action taken by the Board."

Cyrus W. Field Explains How a Man May Be ern, Michigan Central, and o

Cyrus W. Field Explains How a Man May Be

Worth Millions and Not Have a Dollar.

New York Herald.

President Cyrus W. Field, of the New York "L," who, according to common report, had re-cently cleared several millions as a reward of his efforts in bestowing the precious boon of rapid transit upon the grateful people of New York, created a sensation the other day by making oath at the tax office that he had no tax to

pay on personal property.
"What!" was the universal exclamation, Cyrus W. Field a pauper! The man who is regarded as the father of the 'L' roads in New York!

"What!" was the universal exclamation, Cyrus W. Field a panper! The man who is regarded as the father of the 'L' roads in New York! How sad!" Mr. Field was called upon yesterday by a reporter of the Herald for an explanation of an a pparently distressing case.

"Mr. Field," the reporter said, "a report has come from the tax office that the 'L' roads have ruined you, and that you are unable to pay a personal tax."

"What a ridiculous affair that was," Mr. Field said, laughing heartily. "It is quite true that I made oath that I had no tax to pay on my personal property over and above my debts."

"And how is that, Mr. Field! You must be aware that the popular impression rates you as one of our railroad Cresuses."

"People's ideas in that respect are very much exaggerated," Mr. Field? replied. "Now, I can explain to you in a very few words how this occurred. They sent me notice from the tax-office that they had assessed my personal property at \$100,000, to which I replied that for years my residence and voting-place had been at Irvington, where I paid taxes. They then said that I should also pay a personal tax here. 'Very well, gentlemen,' said I, 'do I pay tax on my cable stocks or other European securities?" 'No' was again the reply. 'Do I pay tax on my cable stocks or other European securities?' 'No' was again the reply. 'Do I pay tax on my cable stocks or other European securities?' 'No' was again the reply. 'Do I pay tax on my condens to body and the replication of the

should be taxed upon its dividends. When its dividends were heavy the tax would be heavy, and when there were no dividends there would be no tax. I believe such a law would bring large sums into the City Treasury, and the sooner it was passed the better I should like it."

This ended the interview, as by this time about twenty visitors had accumulated in Mr. Field's walting-room, all of whom declared that they had come to see him "immediately on urgent business."

GARIBALDI.

A Chat About the Italian Leader-What Admiral Dahlgren's Brother Told "Gath" About Him.

Washington Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle, Among the peculiar men who spend part of the sessions in Washington is William DeRohan, generally called "The Admiral." He is a younger brother of the late Admiral. Dahlgren, and has another brother, Charles, a resident of Brooklyn. From family differences or choice, he dropped the name of Dahlgren and took his mother's name. DeRohan. All these brothers mother's name, DeRohan. All these brothers are the sons of a Swedish officer who left his country on account of complicity in a plot to kill the King. After settling at Philadelphia, kiil the King. After settling at Philadelphia, Dahlgren was pardoned and made the Swedish Consul, and in that position he died. He was a man of the hard military nature of the Swedes, and made his sons go to sea in boyhood and shift for themselves. Charles was taken to New Orleans by Nicholas Biddle to take charge of one of the branch banks of the Bank of the United States, and acquired a large property in slaves and lands. The story of Admiral John

woman?

"He married Anita, a woman of Portuguese descent, from Razil. She was a tig., coarse woman, but brave as a lion. I have seen her with a gun-wad in her hand, loading the cannon as fast as the soldiers could fire it off. She died in Garibaldi's arms after the retreat from Rome in 1849. His two sons, Menotti and Richestit, were her children."

"Has Garibaldi's arms after the retreat from Rome in 1849. His two sons, Menotti and Richestit, were her children."

"Has Garibaldi's arms after the retreat from with an Italian woman to whom he is not married, and has two children. His second wife, with whom he never lived, was the daughter of an aristocrat, the Marquis Ramondi. It was done at Varese, in the north of Italy. This was a splendid looking woman, the daughter of a land-holder in that region. Garibaldi was locked in at Varese, and wanted to get a letter through the enemy's lines, when this woman was brought to him, which he opened, and I saw his eyes begin to flash. He handed the letter over to her in a haughty way and said: "Madam, is this true?" She bowed her head and said, "Yos." He turned his back on her and never saw her again. The letter said that she had been seduced by another person, and was then with child. We all said to each other around beadquarters that it served him right for marrying an aristocrat. The woman came to me at Genoa afterward and wanted me to interced with Garibaldi and let him take her; but I said it was no use."

"Is he a very large man?"

"No. He is about five feet eight or nine in hight, but magnificently built in the chest, arms, and back. He does not eat any meat nor drink any wine, but hives wholly on vegetables. I was reckoned a strong man, but I have often taken a belaying pin, such as we use on vessels to fasten ropes down, and we would sit on the ground with our feet together and take hold of the belaying pin and pull against each other. He invariably in, such as we use on vessels to fasten ropes down, and we would sit on the ground with the such as a man of the same

saig: 'He cannot stay here, but if he were under the American flag we would have no right to interfere with him.' I went back to Garibaldi and said, 'You have not one minute to spare. Get into this boat with me.' I rowed him out to the American ship of war, commandad by Commodore Gregory, who received him politely, and he stayed there three days until he findly said, 'I cannot bear this monotony.' He got to America, and, as you know, went quietly to work in Signor Mencie's caudie factory on Staten Island."

Staten Island."
"Does he like Americans?"
"Very much. He has no faith, however, in our devotion to European freedom. The surrender of Rome was really brought about by the son of Lewis Cass, who was Charge d' Affaires at Rome, and who was not a Protestant. This man lost his head and feeling together, and influenced the surrender. After that Garlbaldi eaid, 'All Americans are friends of the Pope."

A RUINED ENGLISH HOME.

A Father Avenges His Daughter's Wrongs and Becomes a Convict.

London Telegraph, May e.

English justice strives to be just and pure, and English Judges in our day administer the law with an uprightness and a sense of duty which have clevated the Bench above all reach of suspicion. Yet English justice and English Judges are human and fallible, and sometimes, in their most merciful hour, they commit unavoidable wrongs. They have committed such a wrong, we believe, in the recent instance of Henry Pace, and this, notwithstanding the appariently lenient sentence which was passed upon him by Lord Coleridge for the manslaughter of Maurice Cole. slaughter of Maurice Cole.

Not the tenth or the twentieth part of the

United States, and acquired a large property in slaves and lands. The story of Admiral John Dahlgren, and the tragedy of his son Uric, are leading parts of the history of the Rebellion. Admiral Dahlgren left a widow, the daughter of Sanuel Vinton, the distinguished Whig Congressman, of Ohio, who has led a prominent part in Washington society. William Dahlgren went into the service of the South American Republics, and forty years ago received the title of Admiral while assisting to free Uruguy. Buenos Ayres, and other countries from the yoke of their dictators. There he became acquainted with Garibaid, who was commander of the Italian Legion.

He crossed the ocean with Garibaidi and participated in the celebrated defense of Rome in 1848. He commanded one of the steamers which took reinforcements to Garibaidi in Self. Defohen is a straight, powerful looking man, slightly gray, with the strong jaws and promentent chin, and rather gnarled setures, distinctive of the Scandinsvion. He is a native of Philadel phia. He has a claim in equity against the Italian Government for services in their war of unity. Meeting him a day or two ago I had the following interesting conversation about Garibaidi: "What is his best intellectually. He has a well balanced mind and head, but no part of it is particularly strong. As soon as he gets near ink and pensheng grand."

"Not the tenth or the twentieth part of the pathos in the tenth or the twentieth part of the pathos in the tenth or the twentieth part of the pathos in the tragel oily lawine we nous at the trial. Now for the first time the public learned that in Henry Pace there appeared at the trial. Now for the first time the public learned that in Henry Pace there appeared at the trial. Now for the first time the public learned that in Henry Pace there appeared at the trial. Now for the first time the public learned that in Henry Pace there appeared at the trial. Now for the first learned that in Henry Pace there appeared at the trial. Now for the first time the public learned th

thing grand."

"Did he make much record in South America."

"Ho made a grand record. It is a pity that he didn't die after 1800, when he had schieved his victories in South America and carried out his plans in Italy. I was with him at Salta, when the troops of the Dictator, Manuel Rosas, 6,000 in number, surrounded him. He had lain in that kind of forgetfulness or thoughtulness, whichever it may have been, for two or three days, when one morning he atose and told his burgler to sound the call. The horses were all kept picketed day and night, ready for instant work. He took the saddle, turned to the troops, and said: "I am going to cut my way out. Forward!" It was a sabre fight, left and right, straight on, and out of 300 men only about 140 got through. Garibaldi was broughtup assilor, and could fight a ship as well as a troop of cavalry. He is one of the most beautiful swordsmen in the world. The fleet of Rosas was commanded by an Irishman. Every time Garibaldi and he had an encounter. Garibaldi whipped him."

"Yes; sterling ability. He was as cruel and remorseless as Cortez. A fine young fellow, the chief of our staff, was captured by Rosas, and I slipped over to Buenos Aves to see if 1 could not get the American Consult to do something for him. Before 1 got there the poor fellew had been dipped into a cauldron of boiling oil. Rosas had all the genius of the old Spanish commanders. Courage, decision, remorned the course of the cottage to the mother of a beatrad, and the had an encounter. Garibaldi whipped him."

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"He married Anita, a woman of Portuguese descent, from Brazil. She was a big. coarse woman, but brave as a lion. I have seen her with a gun-wad in her hand, loading the cannon as fast as the soldiers could fire it off. She died in Garibaldi's arms after the retreat from Rome in 1849. His two sons, Menotti and Richetti, were her children."

"He was always fond of women. He lives now with an Italian woman to whom he is not married, and has two children. His second wife, with whom he never lived, was the daughter of an aristocrat, the Marquis Ramondi. It was done at Varese, in the north of Italy. This was a splendid looking woman, the daughter of an airstocrat, the marquis Ramondi. It was done at Varese, in the north of Italy. This was a splendid looking woman, the daughter of an airstocrat, the marquis Ramondi. It was done at Varese, in the north of Italy. This was a splendid looking woman, the daughter of an airstocrat, the marquis Ramondi. It was done at Varese, in the north of Italy. This was a splendid looking woman, the daughter of the faller's instinct, drove that avenging fron through the villain's drove that ave

HUMOR.

It is better to be the Czar, when he is shot than the crowd.—Darick A young man fell in love with a female bar-tender just because he admired her ryes.

A boarding-house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points,—the weak being her coffee, and her strong point the butter.

A son of the Siamese Twins is achieving high honors in an Eastern college; which leads a funny man to ask: "Why shouldn't he rise in the world? His father was well connected."

the world? His father was well connected."

There seems to be some sort of connection between examination time and the following remark by an antipodal laundryman: "Me nelikee washee Blown boys' cuffee, too muches one, two, thlee."—Branonian.

Lady Anne Blunt, a courageous traveler, visited, with a companion, the Euphrates and the Bedouins, and she says that one day while in the desert she met a native who approached her and said, "Starboard, port, Goddsun."

When an old backwoodsman was about to take his first ride on a Mississippi steamer, he was asked whether he would take deck or cabin passage. "Well," said he, in a resigned sort of way, "I've lived all my life in a cabin, and I guess cabin passage will be good enough for a rough chap like me."

When Dickens was sitting before the camera

rough chap like me."

When Dickens was sitting before the camera for the picture in which he is shown writing, the photographer suggested that he should hold his pen more naturally: "Just as though you were writing one of your novels, Mr. Dickens," and he. "I see," said Dickens, "all of 'er twist." (This is Dickens' only pun.)

he. "I see," said Dickens, "all of 'er twist."
(This is Dickens' only pup.)

A short-sighted man went to an optician's to change his glasses, which were not strong enough. After he had gotten the right ones he asked, "What number must I wear after these cease to be strong enough!" "This one," said the optician, showing him soother pair. "And after that?" "And after that!" "After that after that? You'll need a little dog and a string."

A patriotic Hibernian, after listening for some time to a recitation of Irish bulls, amid general Isughter, cried indignantly: "Faith, Mr. A., an' do ye know what I think?" "Why, indeed, what do you think, Mr. D. !" "Shure, str, and do ye know that I think?" "Why, indeed, what do you think, Mr. D. !" "Shure, str, and do ye know that I think, indade, that not more than one-half of these size that they tell bout the Irish are true." This was unantmously pronounced the best bull of the loc.

"The vile, abominable literature that is polluting the minds of our boys and girls," wrote the Bugie editor, "is a public disgrace, and—by the way, Judkinson," said he, stopping short in his able editorial and turning to the local editor, "be sure you have the full particulars of that divorce scandal in East Biggleston; the Whamgdoedle mustur't get the bulge on us this time. Let me see; where was i! Oh! yes—public disgrace, and should be suppressed by the strong arm of the law. Many a youth owes his downfall to the—be sure you interview ooth the particular, Judkinson, and make it spley, you

Active Demand for Local Securities-Discounts Light-Stocks Strong.

The Produce Markets Less Active --- Wheat Irregularly Higher.

Other Grain Steady--- Hogs and Provisions Easier.

#### FINANCIAL.

There was another advance of 1/4 in the price of the 4 per cents. The quotation in New York was 102% bid, and 103 asked. In Chicago the dealers were paying 1021/@1021/, and selling at 103. The 41/s in Chicago were 1071/2 bid to 1071/2 asked; the 6s, 107 bid and 1073/2 asked; and the 5s, 1033/2 bid and 1033/2 asked. The holders of 4 per cents are now selling freely on this market, and dealers report that the rise in prices has made their purchases larger than sales. Country bankers have make bids for round amounts, but important transactions have yet been de on their account in this market. Their indisposition to pay the high prices asked for the 4s is almost unconqueral and nothing but absolute necessity will make them submit. Some of the shrewder bankers in the interior have discovered in the 4 per cent refunding certificates a medium by which to escape from the corner the New York bond syndicate have forced them into. Postmasters have the right, upon filing a good bond, to receive refunding certificates for sale. These bankers are supplying the Postmasters with the necessary security for their bond, and are seeing to it that the refunding certificates do not re-main a drug on the officials' hands. In this way \$50,000 or more refunding certificates can easily be sold in a town where the natural nlar demand would not take up \$1,000. The master likes the operation, as he gets his on on all his sales, and the banker, who gets the bulk of the certificates, likes it because it makes his 4 per cents cost him only par and accrued interest instead of 103%@108. ver this plan can be worked it is in successful operation, or about to be so. Some of se country bankers have decided not to replace heir 10-40s with 4 per cents, even upon the aturity of the call. They argue that when midsummer is reached every day's delay increases the probabilities of a break in the price of 4 per cents. They will leave their 10-40s in the Treasury till the market suits them. Probably no objection will be made by the Treasury, as the transaction amounts to losn to the Government without interest. Banks doing this will act on the calculation that the depreciation they expect in the price of 4s will more than offset the loss of interest.

Supply and demand are both light in the for-eign-exchange market. There is little exporting of produce to make exchange, and the large European purchase of 4 per cents has propor-tionately decreased the demand for exchange In Chicago sterling grain bills were 485 for 60 day bills and 486% for sight, and French were strong at 520@518% for 60-day bills. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487% and 488%. In New York the actual rates were the same as in Chicago. The posted rates for sterling were 488 and 489%. French bankers' bills were 526%

Consols were 98 11-16. Chicage bankers report a moderate demand counts, with a decided tendency to greater ease in the money market. The movement of currency to the interior has been in creasing the last two or three days. New York exchange is in good supply, with a not active demand. Rates of discount are 6@7 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time, with some call loans at 5 per cent, and some small time transactions at 8@10 per cent. Bank clearings were \$3,200,000.

The demand for Cook County and Chicago City bonds is active. There was a sale of Chi-cago water bonds at 113%. The Cook County 5 per cents are now selling at 109, Chicago City 7a of 1888 sold at 110. The brokers are bidding 112 for Chicago 7s, long, and selling at 113. For Cook County 7s, the price is 1113/ bid and 1123/ asked. Refunding certificates are in demand. The brokers pay 1013/@102, and sell at 1023/

8tocks were strong. The upward movement was especially noticeable in the coal stocks, the Northwestern, and Vanderbilts, Western Union, and Eric. New York Central rose from 119% to and Eric. New York Central rose from 119% to 120%. Lake Shore from 74% to 74%. Northwestern common from 63% to 64%, closing at 64%, and the preferred from 94% to 95, closing at 94%. St. Paul common opened at 49%, sold up to 49%, declined to 48%, and closed at 49% The preferred opened and closed at 89, with intermediate sales at 89% and 88%. There is no doubt that the recent rains have done a great deal for the groups in Minnesota. There is no doubt that the recent rains have done a great deal for the crops in Minnesota, but more rain will be needed in the next ten days to keep up the improved prospects. Rock-Island went off 1, to 138½, with few transactions. Burlington & Quincy sold up from 117½ to 118½, but reacted finally to 117½. Erre moved up from 28½ to 28½, closing at 28½, a gain of ½. Wabash was on the losing side, and sold down from 38½ to 87½. C., C., C. & L made a gain at first of 1, to 52½, but afterwards lost this and ½ more, closing at 51½. St. Joe was quiet, and weak, the common declining from 20½ to 19½, and the preferred from 42½ to 41½. The coal stocks were buoyant. Delaware & Hudson gained 1½, to 40½; Lackawanna ½, to 57½; and Jersey Central 1½, to 51½. There was a loss of ½ on Kansas & to 51%. There was a loss of % on Kansas & Texas, to 17%, while Kansas City & Northern advanced %, to 16%, and the preferred %, to 43%. There was no "ticker" quotation on Kansas Pacific, or St. Louis & San Francisco common and preferred. The first preferred was 25% (20%. The gain on Western Union was 1%, to 113%. The expected "bulge" on Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul did not amount to more than %, which carried it to 31%. The air is full of points to buy this stock. Alton opened and closed at 84%. Iron Mountain declined %, to 28%.

Northern Pacific has declined to 38%. Very few of the stockholders seem to have known of the priyllege given the holders of preferred stock to subscribe at par for the new \$2,000,000 of bonds issued by the Company.

Northwestern gold bonds were 114%; St. Paul sinking funds, 107%; Burlington, Cecar Rapids & Northern, 83; and Alton gold 6s 106, sales. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 70, and the seconds 85%.

In railroad bonds, in New York last Saturday, Rome Waterstown & Ordenshurg consolidates. to 51%. There was a loss of 16 on Kansas &

Standard ground, on which the stock jumped in the San Francisco Stock Exchange from \$9

The following gives the fluctuations leading stocks: R. I. & P. .139% . 86% .117% 11736

Ohio & Miss. 15%
C. C. C. & I 51%
H. & St. Jo. 20%
Do preferred. 42%
Del. & Hudson 48%
D. Lack. & West. 57
N. J. Central. 50% Mo., Kas. & Te Kas. City & N. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 6s of '81.
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int.
U. S. new 4½s.
U. S. 4 per cent coupons
U. S. carrency 6s.
Refunging certificates. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL BILLS. 520@518% 48614

Cook County 5s. \*1014 City Railway (South Side) 170 City Railway (West Side) 175 City Railway do 7 percent certs. \*1044 City Railway (North Side) 120 City Railway (North Side) 120 City Railway (North Side) 58 Chamber of Commerce. 58 \*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins 

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 204 Washington-st., HAS FOR SALE UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS. And other good securities at lowest market rates

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Wahsington-st., corner Dearborn. Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Re

LAZABUS SILVERMAN, Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sta., Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business. TRA HOLMES.

GENERAL BROKER 88 WASHINGTON-ST. 5 per cens. Cook County Bonds for sale.
Bank Books bought and sold.
Receivers' Certificates bought.
Loans negotiated.
Highest price pad for a per cent factuating Certificates.

E G. SALTONSTALL,
Chicago.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N.
Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Private Boxes for rent at from \$5 to \$40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Banking Room.

COOK CO. 5 PER CENT, NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY 7 PER CENT BONDS, CHARLES HENROTINS,

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warranta Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK WANTED. Board of Trade Membership For Sale.

BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-20a and 10-40c purchased or exchanged at current rates.
Also, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign polota.
LETTERS OF CREDIT. \$10,000 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY 7
PER CENT BUNDS for sale.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

sales. Missouri, Kaneas & Texas firsts were 70, and the seconds 35%.

In railroad bonds, in New York last Saturday, Rome, Waterrown & Ogdensburg consolidated first rose from 45 to 47% and reacted to 47.

Toward the close there were large purchases of the New Jersev Central issues, which adyanced \$\frac{3}{2}\text{(miles first)}\$ and do funded 5s at 75% (270%). Toledo & Wabsah, St. Lonis Division, ex-matured coupon, sold up to 95; do seconds, ex. coupon, to 72.

On Fridsy, in Boston, Derver & Rio Grande 7s declined from 34% to 51%; Indianapolts, Clucinnati, Sandnaky & Cleveland from 74 to 17%; Atchison selvanced from 14% to 17%; Atchison selvanced from 14% to 17%; Atchison selvanced from 15% to 10%; Kroms Sto 58%; Pueblo & Arkanssa Valley 2s from 108 to 107%; Chicaro, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 108 to 107%; Chicaro, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 108 to 107%; Chicaro, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 108 to 107%; Chicaro, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 117 to 118%; Atchison selvanced from 118% to 114; Tork Scott & Guiff firsts sold at 88.

Baltimore, & Ohio stock on Friday was steady, with bales of 9s shares common at 106 and 25 shares of the first preferred do at 110. Several arrangement has been made between the Washand of the first preferred do at 110. Several arrangement has been made between the Washand of the first preferred do at 110. Several cases the highest preferred to at 110. Several cases the highest preferred to at 118% to 114; Tork Scott & Guine, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 118% to 114; Atchison selvanced from 118% to 114; Tork Scott & Guine, Tork Scott & Guiff firsts sold at 88.

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bash and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis is confirmed. This terminates the bitter outerel of the last five years, and, it is said by the friends of the roads, will insure dividends on both by the last of January next. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company had opened a station at Casa Grande, Arizona, 183 miles east of Yuma, and 914 from San Francisco. Transactions were 285,000 shares: 23,000 Eric common, 5,000 preferred, 17,000 Lack Shore, 15,000 Wabash, 23,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 27,000 Lackawanna, 34,000 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,400 Union, 2,000 Western Union, 4,500 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 8,500 Kansas City & Northern, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, and 7,000 Chesaposke & Ohio.

Money market casy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3%(@4%.

Sterling, sixty days, steady at 487%; eight, 489, governments.

W. U. Telegraph. 113½ C. C., C. & L. 51
Quicksilver. 143, N. J. Central. 51
Quicksilver. pfd. 42½ Rock Island. 138
Pacific Mail. 15¼ St. Faul. 48
Nariposa. 106 St. Paul. pfd. 80
Mariposa. pfd. 100½ Waossh. 97
Adams Express. 16¾ Fort Wayne. 110
Wells, Fargo & Co. 90
American Express. 49½
V. S. Express. 48½
V. Y. Central. 120
Erie. 28½
N. Y. Central. 120
Erie. 28½
Nichiyan Central. 81½
Panams. 149
Union Pacific. 74½
Lake Shore. 74½
Lake Shore. 74½
Lake Shore. 74½
Cleveland & Pitts. 95½
V. P. Land-Grants. 11½
Cleveland & Pitts. 95½
V. P. Land-Grants. 112½
Northwestern. 94½
V. P. Sinking-F'ds. 114
Northwestern. 1425
N

STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old... 34½ Virginia 6s, new... 33 Tennessee 6s, new 32½ Missouri 6s.......107 Virginia 6se old... 33½ SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Following were the Alpha . . . Alta Best & Belcher 20 Northern Belle.
Builton 84 Ophir.
Cahfornia 7 Overman.
Consolidat d'Viginia 7 Savage
Crown Point. 5% Sierra Nevada
Eureka 18 Union Consolidated
Exchequer 84 Yellow Jacket.
Gonlo & Curry 10% Bodie.
Grand Prize 3 H. & N 14% Imperial Martin White declares a dividend of 80c.

LONDON, May 19 .- Consols, 98 11-16; account, American securities—Reading, 22; Erie, 28%; referred, 58. United States bonds—new 5s, 105%; 41/s,

NEW ORLHANS.

New ORLEANS, May 19.—Sight exchange on

108%; 4s, 104%.
Berlin, May 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in Paris, May 19.—Rentes, 114f 20c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 19: CITY PROPERTY.

May st., 50% ft s of Nineteenth st, wf, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 11, 1875 (Christian Penshorn to F. Schwarz).

Cook st, 123 8-10 ft n of West Twenty-fifth-st, e f, 49%x125ft, dated May 12 (Emily P. Smythe to Thomas S. Howell). (Emily P. Smythe to Thomas S. Howell)

Elizabeth st, 150 ft s of West Indiana st, ef, 44 ft to alley, dated March 27 (Millard Ensworth to Rachel Covert).

Cottage Grove av, 66 ft north of Thirty-seventh st, ef, 22x63½ ft, dated May 18 (Joel Briggs to Ludwig Kneid).

Indiana av, 51 8-10 ft n of Douglas av, wf, 25x123 4-10 ft, dated May 17 (Elenora Webel to Albert B. Hale).

Emma st, 363¼ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 6-10 ft, dated May 10 (Mary L. Stewart to John Staska).

Thirty-third court, 272 ft e of Laurel st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 23 (Lucas West to John W. Ogden et al).

North Halsted st, 50 ft s of Sophia st, ef, 25x125 ft, dated Dec, 11, 1877 (H. A. Streeter to Annie F. Page).

North Halsted st, 25 ft s of Sophia st, ef, 25x125 ft, dated Dec, 11, 1877 (H. A. Streeter to Sanford A. Baker).

West Congress st, se cor of Union place, n f, 25x106 ft, dated May 17 (John Stone to William H. Moore).

South Halsted st, s e cor of Nineteeath st, wf, 25x100 ft, dated May 19 (C. O'Mears to J. A. O'Mears). 1, 100

o'Mears to J. A. O'Mears.

Grant place, 188 ft e of Larrabee st, s f,
48x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 30,
1876 (Benjamin O. Finney to Johanne
Uhre) Uhre)
Michigan av. 184 1-12 ft n of Eighteenth
st, wf. 25x184 ft, dated May 16 (estate
of Josiah L. James to E. S. Alexander)
Michigan av. 157 1-12 ft n of Eighteenth
st, wf. 27x171 ft, dated May 18 (estate
of Josiah L. James to J. A. Alexander)
Dayton st. 150 ftss of Sophia st. ef. 50x125
ft, dated May 19 (Fforinda A. Shoyer
to Samuel Shoyer).
NORTH OF CITY LAMITS. WIRBIN A. RADUS OF 6,000 5,625 6,075

2,400

to Samuel Shoyer). 2,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st. n e cor Sunnyside av, w
f. 92x165 ft. dated March 24 (David
Whiteford to First M. E. Church of
Ravenswood). \$ 1.000

SOUTH OF GYY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty lots in Magee's, Block 24, Sec. 16,
38, 14, dated May 14 (H. W. Magee et
al. to Union Mutual Life-Insurance
Company of Maine). \$ 15,000

Bortis av, 214 ft so of Forty-eighth st. e
f. 24x124 ft, dated May 13 (H. J. Mifflin
to C. Thompson). \$ 125

Twenty-two lots in Circuit Cogri's Partition in s e ½ s e ½ Sec. 3, 38, 14,
dated May 19 (Frederic Gaylord to
Frederick Miles). 17,953

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: 

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7

MA GARDE STA	RECEIPTS.		SUIPMENTS.	
AR / 持续, 约44	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	10,619		13, 147	6,559
Wheat, bu	74, 328	120, 200		130, 374
Corn, bu	136, 912	365, 879	128, 371 154, 168	320, 232
Oats, bu	93, 361	145, 415	62,683	88, 793
Rye, bu	2,214	8,275		2,142
Barley, Du	4,350			4, 190
Grass seed, lbs	24, 285	80,790	8, 103	25, 675
F. seed, Ibs	25,340	46,000	*********	20,550
3. corn, lbs	**** *****	**** *****	12,768	15,631
. meats, lbs	650,400	118,000	2,957,406	
eef, tcs	***** ****		3	365
		********	23	131
ork, bris		********	789	707
ard, lbs	119,770	14, 870	2, 107, 535	1,001,570
allow, lbs	49, 482	63,400	23, 363	
utter, lbs	239,044	206, 136	159, 250	152, 206
r's'd hogs, No	45 000	31	******	
ive hogs, No.	15,853	11,285	5, 681	6,450
attle, No	682 208	1,150	1,541	1,368
heep, No		297	********	183
ides, ibs	75/992	141, 174	180,870	34,330
igh wines	200	50	60	100
otatoes, bu	177,565	141, 349	304,390	214, 100
oal, tons	6,514	341	5, 296	********
av, tons	70	13, 282	479	249
umber, m ft.	4,829	69	45	********
hingies, m	1,850	6,810	3,492	2,348
alt, bris	855	7,599	620	98
oultry, Ds		300	5, 1:28	2,649
oultry, coops	5	300		*** *****
ggs. pkgs	1,508	826	** ** ***	
icese, bxs	2,069	1,656	452	118
apples bels	145	1,000	1,640	1,708

tion of the breadstuffs shipped from this city .. 52,065 481,179 449,972 414,195 12,074 1,397,711 1,572 284,641 To Grie. 1,521 60,669 70 Ogwego. 61,534 70 Ogwego. 61,534 70 Ogwego. 61,534 70 Ogwego. 61,534 70 Ogwego. 61,137 70 Montreal. 16,049 30,700 70 Kingston. 70 Ogwego. 70

Also, 30, 923 bu rye shinned by rail, 42, 200 bu do to Buf-falo, 10,000 bu do to Krie 492, 123 rye); 51, 852 bu barley shipped by rail, and 37, 308 bu do withdrawn for city There was little new to note in commercial circles yesterday except a stronger feeling in wheat. Provisions were easier, but very steady, a slight decline being due to the fact of rather large receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards Wheat was higher, without a generally under stood reason therefor outside of an early rush by the watchers when they thought that one or two prominent men wanted to buy. There was lowever, a steady tone in Liverpool, some whispers of backwardness in the French crops, a report that our own wheat crop promises to be some 2 per cent below the average, and a firmer feeling among New York holders. It was noted, however, that Milwankee was below Chicago to the extent of 114@114c on the June deal most of the day. Corn was steady, and averaged firmer, though there was not much of a shipping movement apparent. Oats were easier, rye firm, and barley neglected.

Dry goods met with a fair general demand, and prices remained strong both for cotton and woolen textiles. There was an active grocery market, and prices of most descriptions were firmly supported, sugars, rice, and teas showing the most strength. No changes were noted in the market for dried fruits and canned goods. Fish were in good demand to meet the wants o the interior trade, and were quoted about steady. Prices of butter ranged the same as on the closing days of last week, and were firmly held. Cheese was quoted as before, with low grades showing weakness, and fine goods firmly held. No changes were reported in the market for oils, paints, and colors, a good business being in progress at generally steady figures. tinued active demand and a temporary lack of te supplies. Leather was dull. Coal sold at \$4.50 in a retail way, though large cash orders for immediate delivery were filled at

The yard lumber market was fairly active. The cargo offerings were small. Dealers con sider that a full supply of logs is now assured the Northwestern manufacturers. So far the effect of this result on the local market has been only to arrest an upward tendency of prices. Trade continues good, stocks are reduced, and the receipts at the cale docks are not so large as usual in this month. Some dealers now look for larger arrivals, reasoning that manufacturers who have abstained from shipping in anticipation of a shortage in stock on the rivers and consequently higher prices, will now send their product to market. The demand for building materials was reported to be good, the abundance of common brick having stimulated the demand, and the season bids fair to be an active one in building. Common bricks have declined again, and are not yet settled in price, the increased production causing the irregularity. Wool was in fair request in a small way at the current figures. New unwashed wool is coming forward more freely every day, but the supply is not yet sufficient to draw large buyers, and the market is unsettled. Broom-corn, hides, and salt were steady. Seeds were in small sup ply, and quiet, the season being about over, except for the late varieties, the prospect for large sales of which is not so good now as it was be fore the rains. Green fruits were steady, except strawberries, which declined under big re-

The feeling in lake freights was tame, and shippers quoted the market easier at about 21/3c for corn to Buffalo, while carrier called the market 2%c. To Kingston 5c was taken for corn on a Canadian vessel, and some local vessel-owners were exasperated so much as to indulge in some talk about the possibility of putting Canadian rates down to so low a point that Canada vessels cannot afford to come to this port. Rail freights were quoted steady and moderately active on the rates of 121/2c per 100 lbs for grain to New York.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

dates named:

Week end'g	Week end'g	Week end'g
May 17,	May 10,	May 18,
1879.	1879.	1878.
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GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK. The following table shows the stocks of grain

in New York on the dates named: Wheat, bu... 1,990,000 1,872,000 792,0.0 485,754
Corn, bu... 594,000 857,000 323,000 393,373
Oats, bu... 267,000 359,000 870,000 794,130
Barley, bu... 153,000 182,000 280,000 85,015 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship-

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 19.—Receipts—Flour, 25,093 brls; wheat, 108,840 bu; corn, 105,962 ba; oats, 60,950 bu; corn-meal, 640 pkgs; rye, 8,000 bu; malt, 9,113 bu; pork, 631 brls; beef, 1,220 tcs; cut meats, 3,486 pkgs; lard, 3,213 tcs; whisky, 400 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 245,000 bu; corn, 192,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu.

POREIGN NOTES.

The Mark Lone Exerces has the following:
In his speech on reciprocity in the House of Lords, Lord Bateman said that in New Zealand there were "hundreds of thousands of quarters of wheat annually used as manure or thrown into the sea." Is he not mistaken, or misinformed? As the wheat area is only about 227, 000 acres, and 900,000 quarters would be a great yield, it is not assy to imagine that "hundreds of thousands of quarters" out of that small quantity, or less, can be annually destroyed. During the past season, at any rate, as wheat has been dearer in New Zealand, than in England, it is not at all likely that any has been used as manure or thrown into the sea.

While our French neighbors are asking for duties on foreign corn, the people of Spain are clamoring for the removal of such imposts. In Madrid, according to the correspondent of the Daily News, flour costs nearly 33s per hectolitre, which is about equivalent to 74s per sack. The top price in London last Monday was 40s per sack. The Spanish people are therefore paying pretty stiffly just now for protection to native industry. In Madrid the tariff and municipal taxes exclude foreign grain, as the daties altogether amount to 5s per hectolitre, or 14s 6d per English quarter.

MHEAT VS. FLOUR EXPORTS.

per hectolitre, or 14s 6d per English quarter.

WHEAT VR. FLOUR EFORTS.

In Dornbusch of May 5, H. Kains Jackson rises above the usual level of himself as follows:

Four million sacks of foreign flour per annum are, from the scale of supply this season and last scason, being offered to the British public. We are not eaters of wheat, but of flour in the shape of bread, and the question has to be asked and answered, "Why should the nation wanting flour buy wheat?" A short time ago the answer would have been readily given, "Because we can buy foreign wheat and we cannot buy foreign flour." To some extent the same reply may be given in reference to a few countries, such as Egypt, India, and distant countries where mills have not yet been crected, or where the hot climate is opposed to the manufacture, but the same answer can no longer be given in respect to America, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and even California and Chili. These countries, more and more are being able to supply what we want,—flour and not wheat! To do so, moreover, is to follow one of the plainest and most direct of 'economical laws—to save an important part of the chief cost of placing the article wanted on the British market. The transit-charge of 10,000,000 qrs of wheat has to be reckoned on 2,000,000 tons as ship freights, whilst the produce of 10,000,000 qrs of wheat, reduced into flour, employs a much less number of bottoms to bridge the Atlantic, fewer hands to haul, load, and unload it, and reduces therefore the cost very materially. A few advantages doubtless remain with the old system of moving the wheat and grinding it up where wanted, but those advantages appear to be getting more inconsidera-

really bought rather for mixing than for we use; now its quality, wriety, and clean or makes it suitable for minufacturing into extour, and in the midst of the great productives the finest as well as the newest and utils have been greated. paid agent and factor of the American, Russian, Hungarian, and Austrian miller.

Moreover, the sale of flour instead of wheat cannot fail to change the basis of trade and to convert the present American wheat-seller into the flour-consignor. Bulk of wheat can be stored, moved, and remain an investment over one or even two seasons, whilst the out-turn of the flour mills must come straight and quick to the consuming market; consigned for what price it can command. Thus this new movement that is spreading in England and that will surely invade France (unless import duties check it in a country that still keeps to protection principles) has to be regarded asbringing with it a new order of things that threatens to "improve away" the present intermediaries of our race of merchants and their profits, substituting market agents and representatives of producers.

We have only to add to this that it is a great pity these remarks did not come to hand before the adjournment of the Millers' Convention.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and tended downward, in sympathy with a larger run of hogs than was expected, but were generally steady. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d per 112 ibs in lard. There was a little shipping inquiry for mests, but outside of that the trading seemed to be chiefly in changes from one month to another. There was not much disposition to operate beyond July, and May deliveries were schroely mentioned. The packing prospects are generally considered good up to the advent of extreme not weather, and operators generally seem to think that the stocks in present and in prospect do not warrant extensive investment on the long side.

MESS PORK—Declined 5c per bri from the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 5, 500 bris seller June at \$9, 65@9, 67%,, and 16, 250 bris seller July at \$9.77%@9.80. Total, 21,750 bris. The market closed tame at \$9.62@9.65 for cash or selller May, \$9.65@9.67% for June, and \$9.75

market closed tame at \$9.00,000 for cash or sellier May, \$9.05@9.67% for June. and \$9.75 @9.77% for July. August was nominal at 10c above July. Old pork was held at \$9.00. Prime mess pork was nominal at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.75@8.00.

Land—Declined about 2%c from the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of \$4,750 tos seller June at \$8.12%@6.17%, 5.750 tos seller July at \$8.15@0.20, and 250 tos seller Angust at \$6.25.
Total, 9.750 tos. The market closed tame at \$8.12% 901 or seller May, \$5.12%@6.15 for June, \$6.17%@6.20 for July, and \$6.22%@6.25 for seller Angust.

Mxars—Were moderately "active and a shade easier, with a fair demand for small lots for shipment. Short ribs were chiefly active in local changes. Sales were reported of 100,000 bs green shoulders at \$3.30; 30,000 bs do (salted) on private terms; 750 boxes shoulders at \$3.65@3.70 spot, and \$3.85 seller last week in July; 3,375,000 bs short ribs at \$4.52% spot, \$4.55@4.60 seller June, \$4.67%@4.70 seller July, and \$4.80 &4.85 for August; 25 boxes do at \$4.70 spot; 20 boxes long clears at \$4.70; 5.000 pcs green hams at \$4.60 of tes sweet-pickled bams (20 lbs) at \$4.60 for the seller sure at \$4.50 clears on the leading cuts:

6%c. The follow the leading cuts: 

Long clears quoted at \$4.50 loose, and \$4.65 boxed; Cumberlands, \$4.75@4.87½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 6½@7½c for 18 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6½%c for same averages; green sounders, 3½@33½c.

Bacop quoted at 4½@4½c for shoutders, 5@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5½c for short clears, 8½@0c for bams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at \$5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4½@4½c for brown. white, 13 white and goal of the state of the

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was strong and quiet. There was only a moderate demana from shippers, and not much from the local trade, but stocks were light, and the strength in wheat sided to make holders firm in their views. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters, partly at \$5.92%; 1,400 bris double extras 100 brls rye flour at \$2.95. Total, 1,800 brls.

the close: BRAN-Was active and irregularly easier. Sales

were 150 tons at \$9.87% per ton on track, and \$9, 50@10, 00 free on board cars, CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.00 per ton on track. MIDDLINGS-Sales were 60 tons at \$10.00@

12.25.
SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.25.
SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, but stronger, advancing 2c, and closing 1%@1%c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quiet, with an easier feeling in cargoes, but our receipts were rather small, and New York was firm, at least so far as holders were concerned,

en, advancing the and closing lightly above the hister prices of Startory. The Birtish merits were quick, with an easier feeling in carpose, her work of the prices of the process of the

Since first hair of such as 35% 6384c for June and 38% 6384 for July, closing with sellers at the outside. Angart sold at 37% 637% c.
Oats were quiet at \$7% 627% for June and 27% 627% for July. Mess pork closed with sales reported of 1,750 bris at \$8,67% for June and \$9,77% for July. Lard-Sales 2,350 tes at \$6,12% cash. \$6.15 for June, and \$6.20 for July. Mess pork closed at \$0.07\\ m9.70 for June, and \$0.77\\ m9.80 for July. Sales 4,000 bris at \$0.77\\ m9.80 for July. Sales 4,000 bris at \$0.77\\ m9.80 for July. Lard closed at \$6.13\\ m0.80 for June, \$6.90\\ c.22\\ for July. and \$6.25\\ m0.27\\ for August. Sales 750 tes at \$6.25 for August and \$6.20 for GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER-Prices remain firm all around. Desirable table-butter is becoming a little more plentiful, but the supply is still short of the demand. and the quoted prices are easily obtained. In addition to the local demand there is a fair shipping inquiry. We repeat our list, as follows: Good to choice dairy

was in progress, and the quoted prices were again thoroughly sustained:
Stark. 224 Burians, 4 bs. ...11213
Brighton A. 22 Do, 5 bu......12614
Otter Creek. 19 Gunnies, single, 13615
Lewiston. 205 Do, double. 223-225
American 19 Wool sacks. ...40645
BUILDING MATERIALS—Common bricks have declined to \$4.5065.00 per 1,000, under increasing supplies, and are still weak. Few changes are reported in other materials. The demand promises to a pulsage this assault. Lime, in bris, headed 7000 80
Cements, per bri 1.250 1.50
Portland cement, per bri 2.500 2.75
Plastering hair, per bn 2.500 2.75
Plastering hair, per bn 1.350 1.40
CHEESE—The cheese trade was without much animation, though for the time of year the volume of business reached respectable dimensions. Frices were fairly firm for fine goods, but skims were weak, there being little call for that class. We quote:

lemand was light.

FISH—Quotations were the same as last week, and the market was reported about is a continued good country demand No. 1 whitefish, ½-bri.
Family whitefish, ½-bri.
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-bri.
No. 1 shore, ½-bri. 64.07 1.25@ 1.30

Labrador herring, round, 7
Holland herring Smoked hallout.
Scaled herring, \$\varphi\$ box.
California salmon, bris.
California salmon, 5- bris.
FRUITS AND NUTS—The market work for a few of the most staple line apples, peaches, and prunes. Prices of the pr London layers
Loose Muscatel
Valencias, new
Zante currants
Citron
DOMESTIC. Apples, Alden...

Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan
Apples, Southern
Apples, Ohlo
Peaches, unpared, balves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters. Pitted cherries.....

Pitted cherries.

NUTS.

Pilberts.

9 0 10
Almonds, Terragona.
20 6 21
Naples walnuts.

13 6 13½
Brazils

Texas pecans.

7 6 7½
River pecans.

7 6 7½
River pecans.

7 6 6 6½
Teunessee peanuts, new 6 6

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine sait, \$\Pi\$ bri. \$1.10

Coarse sait, \$\Pi\$ bri. \$1.40

Dairy, \$\Pi\$ ori, without bags \$1.70

Dairy, \$\Pi\$ bri, with bags \$2.10\(\frac{32}{2}\). 40

Ashton and Eureka dairy, \$\Pi\$ sack \$3.00

TEAS—Were reported in active demand and firm. ordan busy filling Western orders. The sold wool is nearly closed out, and the markets are reported to be almost bare. Othe scarelty of wool in the prominent members are look for a little excitement. Colorado, coarse

LIVE STOCK. CATTLE Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,000; same time last week, 4,008; total receipts last week, 24,675; total shipments last week, 18,973. Notwithstanding the very libe ceints, and the fact that New York was reported dull and heavy, there was a good shipping mand, and for grades suited to the wants of Eastern markets sellers found no difficulty in ob-taining last week's closing prices. For butchers' and Eastern markets seliers found no difficulty in obtaining last week's closing prices. For butchers' and canners' staff also there were buyers at full figures, the supply of that class of stock falling within very moderate limits. Extra beeves, such as sought by exporters, were scarcely inquired for, and, though there were a number of fine droves on sale, no sales were effected at over \$5.05, and only three or four at over \$4.90. The bulk of the offerings was taken by the Eastern trade at \$4.404,4.80 for good to choice weil-fatted droves averaging from 1,080 to 1,460 lbs. Butchers and cannels bought chiefly at \$3.25694.00 for common for choice cows and inferior to fair mixed lots, embracing cows, steers, oxen, and stags. There we a small demand for stockers at \$2.50634.05. Sut little stuff was left over, and the market closed steady. With reference to the reported existence of plearo-neumonia in a cargo of American cattle recently slaughtered in Liverpool, Dr. Williams, an eminent English veterinary surged, after a careful examination, declares: "I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that in none, of them (the lungs) were there any of the signs of contagions disease plearo; but they all presented svidence of capillary bronchitis and collapse of centagions disease plearo; but they all presented svidence of the lungs, of recent origin; asid collapse arising from some of the bronchial tabes being filled with pus, which had prevented the ingress of air during life into the pulmonary visicles. In none of the lungs were there any traces of pneumonian or of pleuritis. I am of opinion that the disease originated during transit, as the appearnone of the lungs were there any traces of pneumonia nor of pleuritis. I am of opinion that the disease originated during transit, as the appearances are almost identical with what I have repeatedly witnessed in the lungs of horses which have been landed in this country after a rough voyage from Hamburg to Leith."

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: "The market was even worse for the selling interest than on Wednesday last, and at a further reduction in prices equal to nearly 4c per lb a clearance was not made, —more than 26 car-loads remaining unsold in the yards. Poor to prime steers ranged from 8c to 10c per lb, to dress 55 to 56 lbs: extra and fancy do sold at 104 (310)6c, 10 dress 57 lbs—outside figures for about a car-load of

| New Orleans fair | Six | Six

changes in prices were steady, and the offerin Eight or ten loads were trade. Following are hoice dry strips and b Choice dry stripe Common inch.
Fair strips and boards,
Common inch. green.
Piece-stuff, green.
Piece-stuff, dry
Lath, inside, green.
Shingles, per m.
Shingles, No. 1. City, from Duncan City strips at \$8, 25; dry lat

At the yards trade con prices. Green stuff is a the yard docks. Dealer the yard docks. Dealer now sure to get a big s the effect of this has further material shrings occur immediately unio BY TE

The following were LIVERPOOL, May 19 © 10s.

© nAIN—Wheat—Wint
7s. 6a@8s 6d; white, 8
9s 5d. Corn, 4s 5d.
PROVISION—Torx.

LONDON, May 19.—1
spring, 7s 8d@8s 8d.
Corn firm. Cargoes off
firm. Cargoes of firm. Cargoes on pass
Corn quiet. Fair avec
cago spring wheat for
ent and following motest for wheat—mail

kets for wheat—Englis crops of wheat progres in England—Cold for the Liverroot. May 19 doing. Corn quiet. V sonable. Extra State wheat, 98 34 d. Car corn rather dull. Prin easier, 3d lower, 32 6 clear, 26s; short clear, 27s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d. 19s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d 2; 7s 6d; whire, No. 1, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s Provisons—Pork, 47 Liverroot. May 19.—7% 27 3-18d; sales, 10 export, 2,000; Americal Larde—American, 32 Linseed Oil.—24s 6d London, May 19.—P

New Yorks, May 18 senerally about 1/2.1/4 which worked against advices of an unfavor spring at \$1.05@1, 6, 500 bu Mitwankee spring at 92@95c, child gest. Corn fairly acting with some show of cr at 45%c asked and prime, 55,000 bu for steamer mixed, abochicity at 44%d low as 44c; at 43%c; do June July quoted at 42c; 43@45%c. Rye que Western in store at 6 freely and quoted week; No. 2 Chicago store at 31c.

Provisions—Hog b opening lower but ele ery, rather more activ for new. Cut meats generally about steadlong clear, 5c. West early delivery, but we for forward delive animation, opening a firm: May, \$8.37%;

and easy. The offerings 2. 10@2.40 2. 10@2.40 3. 93 in active demand and firm. daring Sunday and Monday.

o figures for about a car-load or o) his average, taken for expor-ters used 350 head, including live. No shipments from this e steamers to sail to-morrow and 5, 468 quarters of beef." ed steers, weighing \$4.90@5.15

or to common steers hoice cows, for city ng 800 to 1,050 lbs 2.65@4.10 tile, weighing 2, 40@3.65

### SALES.

Price No. 48.

\$3,55 65 ... 205

\$3,55 68 ... 246

\$3,55 68 ... 246

\$3,55 44 ... 301

\$3,50 151 174

\$3,50 151 174

\$3,50 62 ... 244

\$3,50 57 163

\$3,50 61 ... 257

\$3,50 127 273

\$3,50 127 273

\$3,50 127 273

\$3,50 61 ... 257

\$3,50 53 ... 298

\$3,50 127 273

\$3,50 61 ... 257

\$3,50 53 ... 289

\$3,50 127 273

\$3,50 61 ... 217

\$3,50 61 ... 220

\$3,50 65 ... 294

\$3,50 67 ... 295

\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 23 ... 258

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\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 23 ... 258

\$3,50 25 ... 270

\$3,45 111 ... 270

\$3,45 142 ... 166

\$3,45 34 ... 212

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 200

\$3,45 142 ... 166

\$3,45 22 ... 143

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161

\$3,45 48 ... 361

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 28 ... 149

\$3,45 29 ... 161 

BAST LIBERTY.

HAST LIBRATI. Fa., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday have been 2, 205 head or through and 425 local stock; total for the week ending this day. 4,638 through and 746 local; not enough doing to form reliable quotations.

Hoss-Receipts, 10,670 head; total for the week, 10,885; Yorkers, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Philadelphias, 10,875; Wat 28, 100. \$3.75 to \$3.00,
SHEEF-RECEIPLE, 7,700 head; total for the week,
18.600; selling slow at \$3.25 to \$4.25; several
loads shipped through in first hands; fally a
4c off from last Monday. st. Louis.

St. LO KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Sconi Direct to The Tribusa.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 550; shipments, 982; dul; native shippers, \$3.90 & 4.75; native stockers and feeders, \$3.0024.10; native cows, \$2.2593.90.

Hoss—Receipts, 1,498; shipments, 1,368; slow and lower; fair to choice packing, \$3.05@3,125; ight shipping, \$2.85@3,00. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. May 19.—CATTLE—Market slow, if his lower: very best, 54,06%c; first quality, 4,95%c; medium, 34,04%c; ordinary, 36,3%c; most sales, 4,96%c; receipts, 1,021; sales, 1,216. Swize—Trade only fair; prices 36,04%c off; quotations, 44,65%c; receipts, 7,218.

SREEF AND LANSE—Quotations, sheep, 3%,04%c; lambs, 566%c; receipts, 9,289. LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active. No changes in prices were reported. Dry lumber was steady, and the offerings of green were small. Eight or ten loads were sold, chiefly to the city llowing are the quotations of lumber afloat:
Choice dry strips and boards \$11.50 @12.00
Common inch. 8.00 @ 9.50
Far strips and boards, green 8.00 @11.00
Common inch, green 7.50 @ 8.00
Fisce-staff, green 6.50 @ 6.62½
Fisce-staff, green 1.15 @ 1.25
Listo, inside, green 1.45 @ 1.70
Shingles, por m. 1.45 @ 1.70
Shingles, No. 1 65
Forter, Carpe, solar, Rasamentian

Sales: Catro schr Resumption, from Ford River, 300,000 ft dry piece-stuff at \$8.00; schr Duncan City, from Duncan City, 210,000 strips at \$8,25; dry lath at \$1.25. can City, 210,000 ft dry Norway t the yards trade continues good at the current

ices. Green stuff is quoted at \$8,00@0.00 off he yard docks. Dealers think manufacturers are ther material shrinkage in prices is not likely to ar immediately unless the receipts should ex-

arther material surprises the receipts occur immediately unless that the re and scantling, green ..

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, May 19-11:30 %. m. -FLOUR-8s 6d

Gnain-Wheat-Winter, 8s 11@9s 5d; spring, 7s.63@8s 6d; white, 8s 8d@9s 2d; club, 9s 2d@ 5s 5d. Coru, 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—FOFR, 476 Cd. Lard, 328 Cd.

PROVISIONS—FOFR, 476 Cd. Lard, 328 Cd.

LONDON, May 19.—Liverpool—Wheat inactive;
spring, 78 Sd@88 Sd. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet.

Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Sorn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the pres-ent and following month, 39s 6d. Country markets for wheat-English and French firm. French crops of wheat progressing unfavorably. Weather in England—Cold for the time of year.

LIVERPOOL, May 19. - Wheat quiet, not much oing. Corn quiet. Weather in England unsea-Extra State flour, 11s 3d; red winter sonatie. Extra State Boar, 11s 3d; red winter wheat, 9s 3d; No. 2 spring, 8s 8d; No. 3 do, 7s 9d; Corn 4s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn rather dull. Prime mess pork, 47s 6d. Lard easier, 3d lower, 32s 6d. Bacon unchanged; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d.

Erecial Dispatch to The Tribune. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 19s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2; 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d, club. 2; is 6d; whife, No. 1, 98 2d; No. 2, 88 8d, Clab, No. 1, 98 5d; No. 2, 98 2d; Corn—New, No. 1, 48 4d. Provisons—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard. 32s. 6d. Lavenrool. May 19. —Corron—In fair demand at 7%07 8-16d; sales. 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000. Largemon.—26s 6d@27s. LINSEED OIL-26s 6d@27s.

LONDON, May 19. —PETROLEUM—Refined, 107%@

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 3d.
ANYWER, May 19.—PETROLEUM—21s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune. rescally about 121½ per bu on lighter offerings, thick worked against an active movement; cable dwices of an unfavorable tenor; 37,000 bu No. 2 pring at \$1.0501.06; 24,000 bu Chicago and 000 bn Milwankee at \$1.06; 29,000 bn No. 3 Print at 92/2/95c, chiefly Chicago boat-loads at 94 95c. Corn fairly active for early delivery, opening with some show of firmness, but closing weakprime, 53,000 bu for export, at 45%c; New York steamer mixed, about 32,000 bu, at 44@45c, chiefly at 44@45c; odd car-lots as low as 44c; do May, 8,000 bu, at 43%c; do June, 16,000 bu, at 43c; do Rye quoted about steady; No. 2 stern in store at 60%@61c. Oats offered more ely and quoted %@1c per pu lower; closing six; No. 2 Chicago adoat quoted at 35%c; do in re at 34c.

Provisions—Hog products generally very dull; opening lower but closing firm; mess, early delivery, miher more active; quoted at \$10. 12%@10.25 for new. Cut meats moderately active; quoted accessily about steady. Bacon in light demand; long clear, Sc. Western lard moderately active for carly delivery, but weaker and variable in price; for forward delivery. for forward delivery, a moderate degree of animation, opening at a slight decline, but closing from: May, 36, 374; June, \$6, 374; 6, 40; July, \$6, 40; 46; August, \$6, 45; year's option at \$6, 374.

Tallow—In fair request; prime at 64c.

Sucans—Raw firm, but quiet, on a basis of 6%c for fair and 6%c for good refining; Cuba moderate-

WHISKY-Weak and dull; quoted at \$1.05@ 05% asked, and \$1.04% bid; 50 bris reported Sold on private terms.

Patients—Business on a moderate scale, though shippers had the advantage as to rates in room by steam for British ports, the actual movement showing a decline; through freights moderately active, but quoted irregular; for Liverpool engagements by steam 1, 200 bris flour through freight and forward shipment at 2s 3d per bri; 28,000 bu wheat at 5d; 20,000 bu grain at 3d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.—COTTON—Irregular at 13% 613%c; futures unsettled; May, 13, 42c; June, 13, 47c; July, 13, 64c; August, 13, 76c; September, 18, 55c; October, 12, 38c.

5.53c; October, 12.38c,
PLOUN-Market dull; receipts, 25,000 brls; super nite and Western, \$3.30@3,80; common to good dra, \$2.65@3.85; good to choice, \$3.90@4.50; hits wheat extra, \$4.55@5.26; extra Ohio, \$4.00 6.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.00; Minnesota patent noces, \$0.00@7.75.

Gaix-Wheat quiet; receipts, 108,000 bu; rejected suring, 80c; No. 3 do, 92@95c; No. 2 spring, \$1.05@1.00; ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.104; No. 3 do, \$1.10@1.13; No. 2 do, \$1.16%; Gl.17%. Rye steady; Western, 60@31%. Barby dail and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Com steady; receipts, 106,000 bu; ungraded, 44@45c; steamer, 44@45c; No. 2, 45%45%c;

steady, with a fair demi

Molasses in moderate demand at fail prices. Rice ateady. with a fair demand.

Physical Physic

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwauket, May 19.—The stock of grain in

Milwankee at the opening of business to-ported by the warehousemen as follows: 1,587,194 316,737 108,359 12,294 18,184 187 199, 124 ...2, 130, 241 Total .... 566, 459 ... ... 14,843 13, 702 2, 759 14, 964 4,129 2,586 25, 529 67, 256 157, 847 16, 960 1, 376 6, 170 351, 199 8, 180 2, 265 5, 280 RYB, 1c2, 355 366, 924 65, 471 16,650 To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened 1c higher, and closed strong; shippers out; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.00%; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98c: No. 2 do. 90%; May, 98%c; June, 98%c; July, 98%c; No. 3 Milwankee, 80%c; No. 4, 73%@75c; rejected, 63@ 64c. Corn firmer; quiet; No. 2, 35½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Bye steady, with a good demand; No. 1, 50c. Barley duli and lower; No. 2 spring, 58@50c.

58@55c.
Fravisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at \$9.65 cash. Prime steam lard, \$6.15.
Hoos—Inactive: nominal at \$3.25@3.60.
Freients—Wheat to Buffalo. 34c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 19 .- FLOUR-Rather more quiet

Western super, \$3.15@3.75; do extra, \$4.25@4.85; do family, \$5.00@5.75, GRAIN-Wheat-Western fairly active and steady: No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.15%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and May, \$1.12%; June, \$1.12%@ 1.12%; July, \$1.114@1.1114; August, \$1.08; September, \$1.0714@@1.08. Corn-Western, 200d demand, about steady; Western mixed, spot, and May, 43%c; June, 43%043%c; July, 43%c; August, 44c. Oats quiet; easier; Western white, 33½@35c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye firm; light offerings; good to prime, 58

©61c.

HAY—Prime Pennsylvania, \$12.00@13.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; quiet. Mess pork, \$9.50 for old; \$10.50@10.75 for new. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4c; clear rib sides, 5c; packed 4½@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 6c; hams, 9½@11c. Lard, 7c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western dairy, packed, 14@16c; factory, 12@14c.

6c; hams, 9½@11c. Lard, 7c.
BUTTER-Firm; Western dairy, packed, 14@16c;
factory, 12@14c.
Escs—In good demand; fresh, 11½@12c.
PETROLEUM—Nominally firm; crude, 6½@7½c;
refined, 8½c.
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 1½0@14c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1,07@1.07½ for jobbing.
PRISENTS—TO Liverpool per steam, quiet; cotton, 3-16d; four, 2s 3d; grain, 6½d.
RECEIPTS—Fiour, 2,591 orls; wheat, 67,900 bu; corn, 48,700 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,800 bu; corn, 16,400 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 19. FLOUR-Quiet, but firm; superfine, \$3.50; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$4.75@5.621/4; high grades, \$5.75@6.25. GRAIN-Corn steady at 48@53c. Oats-Demand fair, and market firm; choice, 39c. CORN-MEAL-Quiet; held at \$2.50.

\$17.50@18.00. Provisions-Pork in good demand at full prices; old at \$9.75; new at \$10.75. Lard steady; prime steam, 6%@7c; keg, 7%@7%c. Bulk meats searce and firm; shoulders, loose, \$3.62\%; packed, \$3.75; clear rib, \$5.00; clear, \$5.25 packed, Hams—Sugar-cured, demand good and tending upward; cabvased, 7\\delta \text{0}\delta \text{c}.

WHINKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 \text{(0.1.10.} @1.10.
GROCKERS—Coffee steady; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11½@16c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 5:65½c; fair to fully fair, 5½@5½c; prime to choice, 5:½@5½c; yellow clarified, 6½@7½c. Molasses steady; fermenting, 21½@30c: common, 25c; fair, 28c. Rice—Demand good; tending upward; 5:2@7½c.

Baan—Market dull at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—FLOUR—Less active: Western supers, \$2.75@3.00; Minnesota extra family, good, \$4.75; choice, \$5.05; fancy, \$5.12% ©5.15. Rye flour steady, \$2.80@3.00.

GRAIN — Wheat — Unsettled; ungraded, 96c@
\$1.10; No. 2 Western red, \$1.11\(\frac{11}{2}\). Corn—Market dull; rejected, 35@38c; steamer, 39@40c. Oats— Market dull; mixed Western, 331/2034c; white,

4½@36c.
Provisions—Active and firm. Prime mess beef, \$12.00. Mess pork, \$10.25@10.50. Hams— Smoked, \$8.50@10.00; pickled, \$6.75@8.25. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Easy: creamery extra, 18@19c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa. extras, 15@17c; Western Reserve extra, 13@15c; dogood to choice, 9@12c.

CHECSE—Firm; Western, 11%@12c.

CHECSE—Steady; Western creamery, 7@7%c; do, good, 5%—686%c.

Physioleum—Market dell; refined, 8%c; crude, 7%c.

%c. WHISKY—Demand active; Western, \$1.05. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bris; wheat, 51,000 bu; orn, 134,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19. -Flour-Firm and unchanged, little doing.

GRAIN-Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall, GRAIN—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red rall, \$1.10\(\pmu(0)\) 1.11 cash and May; \$1.09\(\pi(1)\) 1.07\(\pmu(0)\) 1.07\(\pmu(0)\) 2.02\(\pmu(0)\) 2.03\(\pmu(0)\) 3.00\(\pmu(0)\) 3.00\(\pmu(0)

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., May 19. - Corrox-Strong and CINCINNATI. U., May 100 higher at 12 ½c. FLOUB—Strong; family, \$5.00@5.75. GRAIN—Wheat in good demand, at full prices; red, \$1.05@1.09. Corn quiet but firm at 37%@ 38½c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher, at 33@36c. Rye quiet but steady at 56c. Barley quiet but firm; prime to choice fall, \$1.00@1.10.

Barley quiet but firm; prime to cloude han, col. 1.0.

Provisions—Pork steady and firm; jobbing, 310.00. Lard in fair demand; current make, \$5.10. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, \$3.60; short rib, \$4.60 cash; \$4.75 July; short clear, \$4.80@4.85. Bacon searce and firm; in fair demand; \$4.12%, \$5.25, and \$5.37%@5.50. WHIRKY—Steady, with a good demand, at \$1.02. Burren—Dult and unchanged.

LINSEKD OII—Steady, with a good demand, at \$2.02. Hous—Quiet; common, \$2.50@5.3.20; light, \$3.25@3.50; packing, \$3.40@3.60; butchers', \$3.60@3.70, receipts, 2,623; shipments, 465.

TOLEDO.

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Toles and the Michigan, \$1.06; extra do. \$1.08; amber Michigan, \$1.06; extra do. \$1.08; no. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.09%; June, \$1.08%; July, \$1.05; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.09%; June, \$1.08%; July, \$1.04% bid. Corn steady; high-mixed, 38%c; No. 2 spot, 38c; June 37%c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 spot, 38c; June 37%c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 held at 32c; 31%c bid; No. 2 white, 33%c; Michigan, 32c.

Hechiffs—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.

Shiffments—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Flour—Firm; West-

Bostox, Mass., May 19.—Flour—Firm; Western supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.00@5.75; winter wheats. Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@

6.00; St. Louis, \$8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat, \$3.50@8.50; winter wheat, \$6.00@8.50.

Grain-Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 47@48½c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 40@42ci No. 2 white, \$3%,600c; No. 3 white and fino. 2 mixed, 36½@37½c. Rys. 63@66c. Recripts—Flour, 4,000 bris; corn. 35,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 610 bris,

LOUISVILLE. righer at 121/20.

Flour-Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red and amber, \$1.003 1.05. Corn steady; white, 41@43c; mixed, 39c. Oats firm; white, \$3c; mixed, 31c. Rye higher-Paovisions-Pork firm at \$10.25. Lard quiet but steady. Choice leaf tierce, \$7.50; do keg, \$8.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4½65½c for loose. Bacon firm: shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½65½c for loose. Hams—Sugarcured firm at 8½69½c.
Whisky—Market dull at \$1.02.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Kansas Citt, Mo., May 19.—Ghaix—The Price Current reports wheat receipts, 5,533 bu; shipments, 15,570 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, \$1.03; No. 3 cash, 97c. Corn—Receipts, 19,865 bu; shipments, 12,590 bu; weak; No. 2 tash, 30%c; May, 30%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. May 19.—Hoss—Steady at \$2.75
@3.50; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,900.
GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2
red, \$1.09@1.08. Corn firm at 35% @36c. Oats
firm at 29@31c.
Pubvistons—Shoulders, 3%c; clear ribs, \$4.55;
lard, 6%@6%c; hams, 8@8%c.

BUFFALO BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Grain—Wheat nom-inal; little demand. Corn inactive and unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS-Firm; wheat 4%c to New York; boatmen generally ask 5c. Railhoad Freights-Unchanged.

DETROIT, May 19. —FLOUR—Firm. GRAIN—Wheat higher; extra nominal at \$1.07%; No. 1 white, \$1.05%; May, \$1.05%; June, \$1.05%; July, \$1.05%; milling No. 1, \$1.03; receipts, 32, 000 bu; shipments, 19,838 bu.

OSWEGO. Oswego, May 19, -GRAIN-Wheat unchanged No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.08. Corn steady; No. 1

PEOBIA. PEORIA, May 19. - HIGHWINES-Dull and nomiaal at \$1.02%@1.02%.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Corron—Strong; midding, 12%c; low do, 12%c; net receipts, 1,189 bales; gross, 1,592; exports to Great Britain, 1,768; sales, 2,000; stock, 68,094.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—Corron—Firm; held higher; receipts, 225 bales; shipments, 2,177; stock, 21,582; sales, 850, all to spinners; middlings, 12%c.

St. Louis, May 19.—Corron—Higher; middling, 12%c; good ordinary, 12c; sales, 75 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 40; stock, 10,640.

PETROLEUM. and unchanged.
Oil City, Pa., May 10. —Petrackeum Market opened quiet, with sales at 76%c; declined to 75%c; advanced to 76%c; declined to 75%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 55,000 bris, averaging 38,000; transactions, 180,000.
Pittasuna, Pa., May 19.—Petrackeum—Quiet; crude, 95%c at Parker's for shipment; reaned, 8%c Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

New York, May 19.—Wool finnels active, and many leading makes closely sold up; cotton-goods market very firm, with an upward tendency, and historical tendency. several additional makes of brown and bleached goods are sdvanced by agents; prints dull; printed lawns in steady request; heavy cashmeres and worsted scitings doing fairly; dress goods quiet; foreign goods moving slowly.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

A Visit of the Secret Police\_A Professor of the University Marched to Prison With-out Explanation-Kept in a Filthy Hole

and Discharged Without Redress.

Correspondence London Telegraph.

The scant ceremony with which the Russian police treat even gentleman of repute and position may be gathered from the following incident, which has occurred within the last few days. There reside in St. Petersburg two HAY-Scarce and firm; prime, \$17.00; choice, brothers named Faminzio. They are both highly respected in society and well known throughjoys a considerable reputation as one of the Pro-fessors of the University, a dignity conferred the younger brother is no less esteemed as an excellent musician, much admired for his talents as composer and critic far beyond the limits of During the night of last Saturday week a

number of armed men belonging to the police made their appearance at the unobtrusive and generally undisturbed residence of Prof. faminzin. There were thirteen gendarmes, under command of an officer of the force. The nnder command of an officer of the force. The Professor, who, of course, was fast asleep at the time, was hastily summoned from his bed, and he was courteously informed by the chief of the party that the superior authorities had ordered them to search the whole of his chambers. "Good," replied Faminzin; "act precisely in accordance with your instructions." Then commenced a search and rummaging of the valuable library formed by the Professor, the volumes being handled, or rather ill-treated, in a manner that sent a cold shudder creeping over the worthy savant's skin. The precious works were strewn about the floor, trampled on by the far from considerate feet of the police, the pages were torn open and pulled out of the binding to discover the existence of compromising documents. As soon as the search of the premises was finished, the officer in command of the police turned to Faminzin, and, with the utmost respect, addressed him: "Your Excellency, I am extremely sorry, but I must request you, as well as Monsieur your brother, to accompany me. It is by order of the superior authorities." "If it be, as you say, by order of higher officers," answered the Professor, "fulfil the instructions with which you have been commissioned." The two gentlemen, who reside together, dressed as quickly as possible, were then placed in the centre of the gendarme party, who, guarding the brothers in their midst, marched off with them. Professor, who, of course, was fast asleep at the

commissioned!" The two gentlemen, who reside together, dressed as quickly as possible, were then placed in the centre of the gendarme party, who, guarding the brothers in their midst, marched off with them.

Naturally, Prof. Faminzin, as well as his brother, was under the impression that they would immediately be carried before the authorities of the so-called Third Section, who are the principal police functionaries of the Capital. This, however, was not the case, for the procession halted in the Demidoff Pereulok, in front of the orison wherein criminals convicted and condemned to Siberian banishment are confined previous to their deportation. Here the prisoners, for such they now considered themselves, were directed to enter, and were then separated, each being marched off by himself to a distant part of the jail. The Professor was interced in a foul, musty wall cupboard dignified by the name of a cell, four paces in length and two broad,—a place of incarceration in which surely no other country, even semi-civilized, ever confined a man entitled to the appellation of "Excellency," and who had, moreover, been accused of no crime, no offense, or even imprudence. The walls of the cell were damp and chill, the bed unclean and tenanted aiready by guests as noxious and masty as they were unbidden and unwelcome. "At least," cried the now unhappy Professor, "let me have a dry cell." "Your Excellency," responded the imperturbable and still extremely courteous chief, "I regret the fact beyond measure, but all the other cells in the prison are quite crowded." Unable to accommodate himself to the resting-place provided, the unfortunate Faminzin passed the remainder of the might in his clethes, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, without induiging in any sleep. Long and weary were the hours, slowly and heavily jogged the time, to the weary inmate of this noisome abode.

At length, about 11 o'clock the following morning, his persecutors reappeared. "Be good enough to strip," was now the order addressed to the prisoner; of thirty miles of Wilkesbarre. Brief telegrams have been coming from that city and its neighbor. Pittston, since Saturday, stating that such and such a spot on the mountains was in flames. Details show that the Blue Ridge, Aliegheny, Penobscot, and Cumberland Mountains are being ravaged to an unprecedented extent. Ashes were driven into Wilkesbarre on Saturday, as white and as fast as the first flakes of a snow-storm. On Thesday there were no cinders, but the heat was very great, the wind driving the hot air down to the valley beneath. Lumbermen for forty miles along the Lehigh Valley Road are being driven from their shanties, and sawmills and millions of feet of manufactured timber are being consumed. Fishermen have come down from the trout streams and report that there is danger to life. On the southern slope of the North Mountains the other day the swath of flames reached from the base to over a mile up the slope. Yesterday a Laffin clearing had been made around the Laffin Powder Mills, and it is said that no accident is apprehended. Reports from Moosic indicate that the flames are under control, but the woods elsewhere are rapidly disappearing.

It appears that Pike County is suffering almost as severely as Luzerne. The damage to the Blooming Grove Park, in Northwestern Pike, has already been noted, as well as the destruction about the Rowlands, where the villagers are alarmed for their personal safety. The Port Jervis Gazette states that the great fear is a general conflagration unless rain should come. Already hundreds of acres have been ablaze and many more scorched, while the game has been seriously hurt. Sometimes a deer can be seen bounding along down the declivity shead of the fire and plunging into the small streams below. Quite as fearful have been the ravages in other counties. The Misere' Journal of yesterday says, however, that the number destroyed in Schuylkill is of inconsiderable value, and that the brushwood is of no value whatever. Several breakers have been considered in danger, but on Tu

At length, about 11 o'clock the following morning, his persecutors reappeared. "Be good ebough to strip," was now the order addressed to the prisoner; "we must search your persen thoroughly." Against this indignity, however, the Prolessor protested most energetically, and, fortunately for the learned geatleman, the Chief of the Police, who had taken him into charge the pravious evening, entered the cell just then. The officer was, as before, extremely courteous, regretted very, very much, was sorry to an inexpressible extent, etc., but insisted upon the personal examination. The Professor, however, rafused, in the most decided manner to yield on this point, and the officer, not wishing or earing to employ force for the purpose, yielded to the prisoner's objections. Faminzin was, however, compelled to deliver up to the authorities everything upon his person, including a small volume on "Organic Chemistry," which he had brought with him the previous night to help him to while away the lonely and

the confinement was mendurable without some means of passing the time. But in vain. The volume was regarded as an important and ordeworthy find, and the insignificant tome was dragged off in triumph by the officers. At dinear smother pleasure of a different kind awaited his "Excellency" the Professor. At bowl of soup was brought to him during the afternoon. This constituted the first course, which he had to sup with a wooden spoon, from which those who had nevelously been permitted to use this useful domestic contrivance had managed, in their. Siberian hunger, to hite the best part, leaving, in fact, little of the utensil but the shank. The soup duly enjoyed by the aid of this Russian chon-stick, the second course was served to the hungry Professor in the shape of a piece of beef, which was brought on a dirty wooden platter, unexcompanied by either kinife or fork. "You have forgotten the table accessories." was the mild reminder upon which the prisoner ventured. "Not at all," answered the jaller, "not at all, your Excellency. Persons arrested are never permitted the use of either knife or fork, in order to brevent them from either cutting their chroats or opening an artery." A pleasant prospect truly, the Professor must have thought; and, without further ado, set to work upon his meal, and rarbook of the food by the aid of his flugrar, in the simple and Arcadian fashion of printitive times.

The odor in the cell was now so foul, the air so oppressive, and the monotony and loneliness so inexpressibly hortible to Faminzin hat he implored the attendants to permit him to walk in the court-yard of the prison, if only for a few moments. The petition was duly conveyed to the Governor of the jail, and the requisite leave was granted. Accordingly the "Professor's Excellency" was marched into the quadrangle, a couple of infantymen were called out, their rifles were loaded, and, with one of these aminible guards in front and one behind him, he promended the current of the fact that one of his Freedment, I have the great h

ACRES OF FLAMES.

Mountains and Forests All Ablaze-Fighting

the Fires and Subduing Them Only to See Them Break Out Again—Widespread De-

fiercely destructive as to rivet attention. Ac-

come from the West, from Kansas and Nebras-ka, as early as March. At the same time disas-

trous conflagrations in the timber lands of this State and North Carolina were noted. Follow-

ing appeared stories of fires among the sedge

grass along the seaboard, the one from Cape May heading the list. Early in May mountain towns were lighted at night from the

summits overhanging. Now there are big

fires in the Blue Ridge, above Freder-

ick, Md.; in Northwestern Pennsylvania;

near Waterford; in Lebanon, Schuylkill, Lu-

kills, above Rondout, and in the vicinity of

Providence, R. I. The flames sweep over the

sides of the mountains, growing by what they feed on. They are kindled by careless or mis-

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圖

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# struction of Property. Philadelphia Times, May 14. Mountain and prairie fires are at this time so counts of the loss of life and property began to

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Illinois, from October I, 1879, to June 30, 1883. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Post-

master-Ceneral. D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

Providence, R. L. The flames sweep over the sides of, the mountains, growing by what they feed on. They are kindled by careless or mischievous persons, the throwing away of a match by the tramp who lights his, pipe being enough to touch off the dry stuff. The timber burns so readily because of the long drought. There is an urgent need of rain. The Pittstown correspondant of the Wilkesbarre Record says that the "earth is as parched and dry as in midsummer." The Port Jerves Gazetts states that in Pike County the condition of the woods must be fearful, because the "roads were never so dusty." In Lebanon, according to the Neas, the wild flowers are dying from thirst. "We absolutely require twenty-four hours of steady rain to relieve the distress and discomfort," is another report from Luzerne.

Four thousand acres of timber land have been burned over in the vicinity of the Catoctin furnaces, on the eastern slope of the Catoctin furnaces, in the reach the furnace, and were caused by sparks from the foundry. They have spread across the ridge into Middleton Valley and over to South Mountain, extending to the vicinity of the Black Rock. in Washington County. Hundreds of men tried to subdue the flames from the outset. Having extinguished one bit of burning woodland, they would see the dead top of some distant tree gleaning like a beacon, and start on a run thicher. This out, they would as quickly retrace their steps, the fire probably igniting in the very place where they had just bestowed so much exertion. On Saturday the citizens, after a week of constant bettle, bongratulated themselves that the fires were over. On Suaday night the smouldering furnaces again sent up great flames, and congregations in the near churches were dismissed. The sight was terrible. The mountain sides presented the appearance of slow-burning volcanoes. A Monday night dispatch from Middleton to the Baltim POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

QUATERNASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUATERNASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Sealed proposals, in tripidcate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headpones for Soldiers' Graves, in private, village, and city demeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erget headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Ragular or Volunteer, ramy of the United States during the wards of the United States during the wards of the United States during the wards of the United States of the Company of the Company of the United States of the Company of t Proposals should be inclosed in scaled envelopes and neutries. Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose whose office they will be penced in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.
By Order of the Secretary of War.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

woods between Cambridgeboro. Edinboro, and Mill Village, around which the smoke is hanging in dark clouds for many miles.

Just now the only part of the West that is wrapped in the smoke of a prairie-fire is the great Yellowstone Valley, in Dakota. A few days ago the wind all up and down the valley was heavy with the smell of burning grass, and the fire could be seen, day and night, traveling with wonderful rapidity. School-bouses, churches, dwelling-houses, baras, sheds, and granaries had in many places disappeared. In one instance a shed full of poultry was burned. Some indian neighbors of the farmer who owned them dropped in after the fire, and were shot in the act of dining acon fowl "done to a turn." The manner of ighting the prairie-fires away from buildings is interesting. The whole household run out, with the carpets torn to shreds, and beat back the sea by means of thin rags steeped in water. One dash with a wet rag is equal to a dozen buckets of water. The fires on the foot bills of the Catsikills in the Town of Hurley, which have been burning for several days past, are extending. On Tuesday bight from the Weinberg it appeared as if the fires in the Lapala district were ascending the Olitye Mountain. The fires to the north of Lapala have extended in that direction a considerable distance in the past two days, and the volume of smoke from them almost hides the Catskills back of them. Down the river, back of Stantsburg, on the high land, there is also a large fire in the woods. The usual cause of these mountain fires is given by the Rondout Freeman: that the nuckleberry-pickers start them, as the first thing to grow on a burned district is a huckleberry bush.

Mr. William Marshall, of Glasgow, who died May 3, has left a legacy amounting to over \$1,-100,000 to found in Glasgow an institution bearing his name. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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Paris & Danville Railroad Company, Original bill, Isalah H. Johnson, Trustee,
Vs.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al...)

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery at pointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by vistue of a decree and order of sale made and entered it said Court in the soove entitled cause at the Special April Term. A. D. 1879, thereof, he will, on Thursday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'cloc noon of said day, at the Exchange Salewroms, No, on hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New Yor, and State of New York, proceed to sell at public suction, to the highest and best bidder, the property of sal Railroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville Railroad, commencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Bhoost thence through the Counties of vermillost. Hier said State, in sil one has a right-of-way, sidings, deportant of the counties of vermillost. The process of the country of the co LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

stock, tools, supplies, internals, combraces, probelonging to the same, including the cost lands belonging to the same, including the cost lands belonging to said ratiroad company, situated near of the control of the cost lands and the cost lands sold in the cost lands sold in the cost lands and construction of sale, with lands and construction of sale, and the balance of purchast money within three months after construction of sale, and the balance of purchast lands and if said cost lands and railrents as and cost lands and cost lands and cost lands and cost lands and railrents as laid to in such proportion as heart to the total purchase money of the cost lands and cost lands are cost lands.



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How Leading Men on Opposite Sides View the Actual and Prospective Emigration.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth and Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz Equally Emphatic in Contradicting Each Other.

A Curious Contrast in Opinions.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Two of the most conspicuous figures in Louisiana political life are ex-Gov. Warmoth on the one side and the resent Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz on the other. The ormer is a member of the Constitutional Convention, elected from Plaquemines Parish, where he owns a plantation; the latter is the presiding officer of the same body. I had a talk with both these gentlemen to-day, mainly on the question of the discontent of the negroes as evidenced by the exodus. It would not be possible for two men—one an inhabitant of Alaska, we will say, and the other of South Africa—to differ more widely in the construction of any given case; all the differences of climate, associations, habits, and prejudices of two men thus remotely separated could not produce a more decided variance in opinions than were expressed by Messrs. Warmoth and Wiltz, who have lived together n the same city for years, and have taken prom WARMOTH.

though a carpet-bagger, has become almost as much a fixture of the State as if "to the manner born." Like other Southern gentlemen, he owns his plantation, which gives him a country esidence, and keeps his house in town. Of late ears he has especially identified himself with he interests of the State and is foremost among those who have been demanding a reform in local government in the way of retrenchment. At the same time he has not abandoned his Republican party principles, and probably talks more boldly to the Bourbons than any other Rein the State. Since Warmoth killed his man in the street here a few years ago, when attacked, he has been able to command as much respect as the most inflammable fire-eater in Louisiana. Hence, Warmoth dares to sneer thing sacred about the soil of "Louisaanna," as he contemptuously repeats in imita-tion of the old-style. He tells the Bourbons that he is going to stay because it is his interest to do so, but that it is the only State he knows of where a man must sleep with a gun in his arms to guard against being driven out overnight. He is an able and courageous fellow, whatever mistakes be may have made in his political

is not a less remarkable man. He was born and reared in New Orleans, I believe. He is still a young man, but he is imbued with all the State pride of the patriarchs, and is the leading representative of the sincere, uncompromising, and determined Southern Bourbons. Though only Lientenant-Governor, he is generally regarded by the Democrats as more of a leader than the Governor. He was chosen President of the Constitutional Convention by an almost unanconstitutional Convention by an amost unan-imous vote, and he will probably be the next Governor of Leuisiana. He is a man who ex-presses himself fluently and effectively, and he is in every way well adapted to public affairs; but the ancien regime will be restored when he comes to be Governor.

WARMOTH'S NOTIONS.

I opened the conversation with Warmoth by expressing my surprise that Gov. Nicholls should decline an opportunity to give his views as to so important a matter as the exodus.

"You needn't be surprised," was the substance of Warmoth's reply. "It was characteristic of Gov. Nicholls. He has temporized ever since he has been Governor. Had be done what he promised to do when he was inaugurated there would have been no negro emigration from this State. He pledged himself to be Governor of all, and not of one race; he promised that he would go in person to the disturbed districts, if necessary to assure peace and fair treatment for the blacks. Instead of this, he has allowed the negroes to be whipped, and scourged, and k'lied, and, with the exception of a mild reference to the matter in his message to the Legislature, he has said and done nothing to make good his lavish promises. No wonder Gov. Nicholls did not want to talk about this exodus."

"Then you believe that bulldozing has had a "Then you believe that buildozing has had a good deal to do with

good deal to do with
THE DERIRE OF THE NEGROES TO GET AWAY?"

"Undoubtedly. The difference between the northern and southern parts of the State tells the whole story. My plantation is in Plaquemines, forty miles from the river. There is no discontent among the blacks down there, nor is there any among the sugar and rice plantations anywhere in the southern part of the State. We treat them like human beings, pay them fair wages instead of robbing them under the contract system, and do not deny them their political rights. In some of the northern river, parishes, and still more in the interior, the negrogoes to work in the morning with the consciousness that he will be brought into debt at the end of the season, and goes to bed at night with the fear that a shot-gun may be jammed through the window before morning, and that he may have his head shot off. It is not very strange that the negroes should want to get into some other country while these conditions prevail."

"But what is to be the outcome?"

"The Lord only knows. It may be that the exodus will be the turning-point, and will lead to such reforms, commercially and politically, as will retain the negroes and enable them to lead a happy and prosperous life here. I my-salf have a hope that the time is not far distant when there will be THE DESIRE OF THE NEGROES TO GET AWAY ?"

A NEW CONSERVATIVE PARTY in this State, in which common interest will unite the land-owners and laborers against the politicians and bulldozers. I believe there are thousands of Democrats ready to join such a movement under proper encouragement from one another."

movement under proper encouragement from one another."

"Would such a party fraternize with the Republican party in National politics?"

"That would be slower and more difficult to bring about, but I think such would be the ultimate result, especially if the Republican party continues to control the National Government. A good many Democrats hereabout are getting tired of being in the minority in National affairs, are not at all pleased with the management of the Northern Democrats, and think the South would fare better if alited with the dominant element of Northern politics.

It, however all that may be, the interests of the agriculturists—both land-owners and lacorers—would form the basis of a State party that would carry the day, and assure peace and prosperity when in power."

"In the meanwhile, what do you think of the proposed movement."

TO SECURE CHINESE LABOR?"

"I think it will be very unwise. We have had just enough of Chinese labor in this State to demonstrate that it will be a poor substitute for the negro labor. It will be vastly better to keep the negroes by treating them fairly."

"If Grant be the next President, as a good many people believe he will be, isn't it likely he will revive his San Domingo project for colonizing the negroes with more success than he met with before!"

with before!"

"It may be that a Republican majority in Congress would be more inclined to further the San Domingo project now than they were some years ago, and because the discontents of the pegroes has at last manifested itself in a disposition to get away. But I doubt whether the negroes will want to go to San Domingo of any other foreign island. They are thoroughly American, and colonization outside of this country will be their very last resort."

There was a good deal more to be said about this phase of the matter, but I dropped it to talk or other Louisians affairs and some general polities, the purport of which, along with information gathered from other sources, I will relate in a subsequent letter.

THE OTHER SIDE.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The other side.

To Wilts from Warmoth was like changing somes, or going from one pole to another. I becam by telling flow. Wilts of my conversations with Republicans from various parts of the State, and of the testimony that political rouncies had been largely instrumental in pringing on the exotus.

I don't believe it, sir," was the prompt response. "I believe it was brought about by had advisers and designing emissaries, who for ressons of their own have misled and deceived the negroes of the three or four parishes from which there has been any considerable emigra-

"at what motive could any one have in insuch a stampede!"
"It may have been a political motive or it
ay have been a speculative motive. There may
are been a desire to make capital out of it for
lection purposes, or to make money out of it in

variety of ways. But I am th

I again suggested some of information to the contrary that had been contributed by Republicans and negroes from different parts of the State, as already set forth in correspondence of The Tribuna.

"My reply to all this," said Gov. Wiltz, "is to appeal to your own reason. The better way would be to get the answers of the Deporats living in these SO-CALLED BULLDOZED PARISHES; SO-CALLED BULLDOZED PARISHES; but as that isn't practicable, I ask you if it is reasonable to suppose that my people [a curious but characteristically sincere expression], who are now in full control of the State Government, would so abuse and oppress the blacks as to drive them from the State when it is to the interests of the whites that the blacks shall remain to cultivate the land? No, sir. I tell you honestly and sincerely that I believe the true Southern man to be the best friend the negro has."

"But how is it," I rejoined, warning the Governor that I adopted the controversial method merely as a means of bringing out his answers,—"how is it that so many parishes where the negroes are in a large majority are represented here by white Democrats?"

"Because the pegroes are voting the Democrate of the Demo

"Because the negroes are voting the Demo-cratic ticket in large numbers. At the last election I was personally at a meeting of ne-groes in

—a Democratic meeting. You may judge of the size of the meeting when I tell you there were three speakers' stands. I occupied one, and I pledge you my word that I never saw more enthusiasm than the negroes exhibited on that oc-

casion."
"Then, perhaps," I suggested, "it is because
the negroes as a class do not own any land that
they are so restless. Why wouldn't it be a good
idea for the whites to encourage the negroes to

idea for the whites to encourage the negroes to buy?"

"So they do."

"But I have been told that the whites will not dispose of any small tracts of land, such as the negroes could buy and hope to pay for."

"Then you have been deceived," said Mr. Wiltz; "the white land-owners would gladly attach the negroes to the soil by selling them land. In the largest and best plantations in the State, not more than one-half of the tiliable land is under cultivation, so that there is certainly no reason why the owners should refuse to sell a part of their possessions to the negroes, unless the former prefer to pay taxes on land that produces nothing. Some negroes have bought and become prosperous planters, and that there are not more of that kind is the fault of the negro character and habits, and not of any disposition on the part of the whites to exclude them from land-ownership."

"Is there any purpose on the part of this Convention to introduce into the new Constitution anything which will affect

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO?" "Certainly not," was the reply. "The whites and blacks of this State are now so related that it is impossible to legislate against one race without at the same time legislating against the other. It is the interest of the whites to treat the negroes fairly and kindly, whether in rollities or business relations."

to treat the negroes fairly and kindly, whether in politics or business relations."
"But if all this is so," I urged, "how is this exodus to be accounted for?"
"Precisely like any other emigration movement. It is a fever,—just such a fever as produced a rush to California from all parts of the country in 1849 and later, and just as people from your section of the country are now rushing off to Leadville and other mining districts in Colorado. This fever will rage for a certain period in spite of the sufferings the emigrants will endure. But it will run its short race without very serious consequences to the State." out very serious consequences to the State."

"But where could Louisians get labor for the cotton and sugar plantations in case of an extensive negro emigration?"

"There is no reason why white labor should not enlight the ground. There are younger.

"There is no reason way waite moor should not cultivate the ground. There are young white men now at work in the fields, who were the sons of the richest planters before the War. We are seeking white immigration. We are a family that has been separated and distracted for years by internal dissensions, now come together and starting over again. We want to live in harmony.

WE WANT LABORING PROPLE TO COME

CURRENT OPINION.

A Universal Demand. Dencer Tribune (Rep.).

From all parts of the country there swells up
general demand that the Democratic majority in Congress "pull down its vest."

Which of the Twain? Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)
"And which one of the Davises is it, be jabers?" asked an Irishman, on Saturday, who heard Davis' name mentioned as a probable candidate for the Presidency. "If it is Jeff, I think it is quite too soon; and if it is Judge, I think it is most too late."

No Confederacy Wanted, Indionapolis Journal (Res.). The people of this country do not believe in a confederacy of States; they do not want it, and they will not have it. They are ready to

meet the issue now, and the men who do not want to repeat the mistake of 1881 had better not follow the Confederate Democracy too far. They cannot retreat too soon.

A Criminal Conspiracy.

Troy Times (Ren.).

It has become clear that the extra session of Congress, involving enormous expense, and menacing legitimate business interests of every description, is the result of a criminal conspiracy, the turpitude of which is not lessened by the fact that it has turned out to be a political blun-

One Repentant Rebel Wanted.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

If one genuine and well-authenticated Rebel would now consent to exhibit himself, the ountry might credit the South with some possibilities of broad and non-sectional patriotism, of which no proof has hitherto been vouchsafed, and certain asperities in the political situation might begin to smooth themselves down in a graceful and altogether surprising way.

A Pretty Quandary.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The attitude of John Sherman makes it urgent upon the Democrats [of Ohio] to do something. They are divided among themselves, and, so the story goes, it is necessary for Judge Thurman to run to compose things. "Pil be damned it I do," says he; but the response is, "You'll be damned if you don't"; and there it is,—a pretty quandary either way.

He Almost Wishes New York Tribune (Rep.). You'd think Old Brown was marching on; What do they talk about it for?" Says Eaton, Senator from Conn.
"Why call the hated muster-roll?
"The War! The War!" It's too absurd!

It makes me-why, upon my soul, I almost wish it hadn't occurred!" Little to Brag About. St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).
The Confederate Brigadiers in Congress can

fit little to brag about in their campaign thus far. They have been beaten at every point, and their conduct has aroused among the masses of the people a feeling and a spirit which will be death to their hopes in the future. The mistake they made was in supposing that, although the War was over, its memories would be revived f r the purpose of exalting treason into one of the cardinal virtues.

Boston Bernid (Ind. Dem.).

Whatever may be thought of the President's position, the true policy for the Democrate is to pass the appropriation bills and go home. They have already made enough political capital for their opponents by prolonging the session and opening a sectional discussion for which there was no demand. It was bad generalship when they allowed themselves to be forced to vote against an appropriation bill containing no objectionable provision. If they do not now let the question go to the people for decision, they will display distrust of their own convictions. If they go to the people handicanned by

any extreme act, they will be defeated. They have driven the Republicans, they claim, to an extreme position. It is their one now to be moderate and satisfy the conservative masses that they mean to be moderate to be constitution.

The Test of True Democracy.

\*\*Membals (Tenn.) Avaianche (Ind.).

Only a few years ago leading Southern Bourbon journals defined the true test of orthodox Democracy to mean "eternal hostility to the Constitutional Amendmente." The Okolona lunatic does not go farther. He is simply ringing the changes on this music, which the Bourbons discovered to be unfashionable only when forced to abandon it.

Raising a Sectional Issue.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.),
The Southern section of this glorious Republic omes to the Northern section of the same, and, in by no means courteous tones, demands that in by no means courteous tones, demands that the latter surrender all that it fought four years to obtain. When the people of the North very properly remark that they will see the people of the South,—well, in an uncomfortable extremity first, the people of the South get up and howl about the people of the North raising a sectional issue. The spectacle is interesting and improvent to behold.

Why Discreet Democrats Grieve. shington Correspondence Augusta (Ga.) Chro

Washington Correspondence Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).
I regard the next Presidential issue as still an open one, but Mr. Blackburn's Okolona States' explanation, Mr. Hurd's threat of an impeach ment of the President, Mr. Tucker's unnecessary reference to the right of Secession, Mr. Chal-mers' second attack upon Fort Pillow, and the hazardous environment of the Appropriation bills—these are the things that make Republic-ans rejoice and cause the most judicious Democrats to grieve.

Solemn and Sound Philosophizing. New York Nation (Ind.).

The party which is to profit by the moral The party which is to profit by the moral effect of suspected fraud on the part of its competitor must be scrupplously careful not only to keep its own skirts clean, but to show the public by its actions that it is incapable of the act with which it charges others. The decisions of the contested election cases which came before the last Congress have been such as to neutralize all the moral advantage the Democrats might have enjoyed, while the tissue ballots of the late elections may be left to speak for them selves. Again, the repeal of the Election laws can hardly be pressed on the ground that these laws are productive of crying evil, yet the agitation of the subject under the circumstances is well adapted to excite among a million of voters the belief that the only object of the repeal is free fraud.

The Same Enemy. Philodelphia Press (Rep.).
The same enemy to the true principles of governments rnment which confronted Lincoln in 1861 con fronts Hayes in 1879. They have changed in nothing but in the persons of the agents. Their inspirations are the same. Their tactics are alike, except in the absence of the purpose to resort to arms. Their purpose sought is, as then, the degradation of the Nation, the upbuilding of the States. As cunning then long darkened their dread resolves, so pleasant words are now preferred as tokens of the heart by such men as Senator Hill, of Georgia, who would have us blind ourselves to the philosophy which underlies this struggle. The President, in resisting the tendency of the Democracy to build up the exclusive power of the States to absolute control over the National ejections, is performing a patriotic duty which will long be remembered to his honor. nothing but in the persons of the agents. Their

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). Senator Thurman solemnly warned the East-ern men against attempting a "Solid North." with the South. , If he can not get up anything more solemn than that old nonsense as a warning, he should become humorous. There isn't the slightest danger that the mighty West will be a tail-piece of the South. The symptoms are strong that Indiana is tired of her subordination to the feeble Southern politicians who have survived the flood. Mr. Thurman is perhaps too old to cease looking Southward for fresh air and sustenance. He was taught to tail down and worship a stupidity that has had a long run in the so-called South. The people who live south of the Ohio River should recover from the infatuation that has prevailed among them about a geographical expression, and the worship of a ludicrous provincialism. They must recover for themselves, for the Northern Democrats will never help them do it. more solemn than that old nonsense as a warn

Okolona (Mes.) Southern States (Dem.).
The General Government is the slave of the live, or condemn it to die, at their pleasure Democracy means State-rights, and Staterights means secession. Democracy means rights means secession. Democracy means white supremacy, and white supremacy means the abolition of the Amendments. Democracy means the swift and total overthrow of the last stainful memory of Lincolnism. Any man that will sob, slobber, and salvel over old Abe Linghorn will never receive the vote of a unhaimous Democracy. A man by the name of Greeley tried that little thing on once, and made the most superb and successful fizzle of modesatimes.

The Northern Democracy and the Confederates represent the MAJORITY of the people of the United States. It is IMPOSSIBLE for a majority of the people of the country to be traitors

Since the Democratic party began to depart from the lights and landmarks of the past, it has been

First on the heel-tap,

Then on the toe,

And every time it jumped about

It eat black crow.

Refusal to Vote the Appropriations Is Revolution and Ruin.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). So far we can go, and no farther. It is for us o propose legislation to the President, for him to dispose of that legislation, and for us again o dispose of him and it, if we have the power. Falling in this latter, we have but one recourse—an appeal to the country. The veto power is as conclusive as the legislating power. We cannot constitutionally coerce it. We can only, by a two-thirds vote, set it aside. That two-thirds vote we lack. The Republicans are perfectly right in saying that a refusal to vote the appropropriations is revolutionary. It is more: it is revolution. It is more: 't is ruln. It is not to be thought of. Nobody is committed to it. Words spoken in debate, in heat, are to be considered as trilles. Legislation is a progressive art. We lebate and debate, and we get light as we turn matters over from side to side. We are responsible for the legislation of the country. It is our duty, our interest, to make it wise and good. If the President vetoes it, and we cannot overrule his veto, the fault is his, not ours, and we go to the people, seeking a change of Administration, with just that advantage. No extremes on our part, gentlemen. The people, here in Kentucky, are a unit as to that. So all over the South. Failing in this latter, we have but one recourse

THE BOY-ALCHEMIST.

Burdette.

Radiantly on the village-fence
Shineth the bill of the circus:
Dolefully counting his scanty pence,
Less than a quarter by nineteen cents,
The small boy drank in the pictured fence,
And said, "I must take in the circus."

S ceeding away with lightsome feet, Hurrying down the alley, Into the back lots, over the street, Sulking and lounging, slow and fleet, Boys and yet boys in conclaves meet— What do they seek in the alley?

What does he want with the great tin-pan (hiding it under the wood-shed)?
No one knows how many blocks he ran, Scudding as only the bad boys can, As though he were under some awful ban, Some daring crime of bloodshed.

What could be do with that great tin-pan,
Now he had gone and got it?
Will be unfold his deep-laid plan?
Never; his secret you may not scan;
He even lies to the old junk-man,
And tells him, 'pon honor, he bought it.

Something is wrong with the kitchen-pump;
What has got into the sucker?
Jerk till your arms ache—thump, thump, thump
Eight feet of pipe in a single lump
Gone to the junk-shop—hardly a stump
Left to amuse the sucker. High sits the boy on the circus-day—

'These be thy pans and thy kettles;
This is my art," they heard him say;
'This is the secret for which men pray;
Tais is the art of the alchemist—yea,
The transmutation of metals."

Pennsylvania Legislators.

he members of the Pennsylvania Legist very free and easy manners when ther catches them in session. In o

the benches on the public grounds outside the Capitol building to a position under the windows, and to shout their votes through the windows when the yeas and nays are being called by the Clerks. Sometimes a paster and folder is to be seen coming up from the dingy basement to yote for his member, who has temporarily left the hall; and sometimes the name of the absent one is voted by the man who sits next to him.

PHILADELPHIA.

illoit Love, Ending in a Violent Death—A Singular Criminal Character—Throwing a Brother into an Insane Asylum in Order to Get His Money.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—This city has always rided herself upon her quiet, orderly character and the good morals of the Quaker population and, comparatively speaking, she has deserved this reputation. But latterly the spirit of the world's people has penetrated even here, and our criminal annals are becoming as exciting and interesting as those of New York, or perhaps of your own Chicago.

A case is about to be called up for trial which

contains all the elements that go to make up the most highly-colored romance; and probably the result of the trial will be to cut short the career of a young man who has scarcely passed his majority. I cannot do more than give an abstract of the

facts as elicited at the preliminary hearing: Jessie Irwin, a beautiful girl of 19,—the aughter of respectable parentage,-was ten derly reared in affluence at her home in West ern Pennsylvania, and, it is said, was to have received, on attaining her majority, the snug inheritance of \$12,000. A year or two since, she met, loved, and was wedded to a gentleman samed Irwin, who resided in Oil City, and th happy pair started out on life's journey with the highest hopes and brightest anticipations. their matrimonial felicity. They rode upon the topmost wave of social life, and were courted,

A few mouths are she besought her husband's permission towisit Philadelphia, in order that she might see something of city life; and the unsuspecting man consented. He supplied her with ample means for her trip, and sent her on her way with a godspeed, little thinking what the denouement was to be. What the lady meant by "seeing city life" may be inferred from the fact that, soon after arriving here, she and a young man of about 21, whom she represented as her husband, took rooms at a fashionable boarding-house on Race street, and here the guilty pair resided for some time, supported by the means forwarded by the Oil-Citnusband. The latter, after a time, becoming uneasy, came to this city after his wife, who en deavored to elude pursuit by removing with her paramour to a boarding-house on Fourth street, and assuming a fictitious name. The husband, however, discovered her whereabouts, gained access to the house, and confronted his erring

wife.

He dealt with her more in sorrow than in anger, and besought her to return to the paths of rectitude; and she tearfully and penitently promised to do so. But, when he had left the barrent to make promised to do so. But, when he had left the house to make preparations to remove her to her home, her good resolutions melted away, and she again fled with her lover to a house on Eighth street; and her husband's efforts to find her were unsuccessful. While residing at the last named place, her paramour began to suspect her of infidelity to him, and, returning home suddenly one evening, discovered her in her robe-de-nuit coming from the room of another boarder. A stormy scene ensued, and finally the irate man drew his revolver and shot the woman through the abdomen; and from the efthe irate man drew bis revolver and shot the woman through the abdomen; and from the effects of the wound she died the following day. The murderer attempted to escape, but rushed into the arms of an officer who (strangely enough) happened to be on hand at the nick of time. When brought into the presence of his victim, she said, "He shot me, and I will never forgive him."

These facts are so well authenticated that it will probably go hard with the youthful prisoner at the trial; and the old truism will find a fresh illustration, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

In connection with this case, another singular In connection with this case, another singular criminal character appears upon the scene, in the person of a Dr. Harbison, whose name is as familiar as a household word in the annals of crime of this city and New York. The Doctor is represented as a man of infinite assurance, faultiess address, great intelligence, and a prepossessing exterior. For years he has practiced medicine here, pleasantly alternating with that interesting employment frequent games of hide-und-seek with willy detectives who seemed interesting employment frequent games of interesting employment frequent games of hide-and-seek with wily detectives who seemed to desire his company. It is alleged that, if a shrysician's certificate were wanted for any purpose whatever, Dr. Harbison could accommo-datingly furnish it; if abortion were to be per-formed, he was the man to consult; in fact, it is said that he prostituted his talents to any formed, he was the man to consult; in fact, it is said that he prostituted his talents to any purpose whatever which showed a prospect of gain, and with astounding hardihood assumed all the tremendous risks, keeping at all times a countenance that was singularly childlike and bland. He has just been released from a three years' term in the Penitentiary, and, on the night of the above-named tragedy, he was passing up Eighth street, when his attention was arrested by the report of the revolver which shot Jessie Irwin. Entering the house, he announced himself as Dr. Pennington, a physician, and assumed charge of the injured woman, elbowing out of the way a respectable physician who had been called. He then informed the officers that there was no occasion for their presence; that the woman was not in immediate danger; and that the Magistrate could call the following day and take her ante-mortem statement, if any needed to be taken. He then, according to the testimony of a servant, ransacked the bureau-drawers, abstracted diamonds and papers of value, and soon after disappeared. The following day the girl died, and the Coroner held an inquest. The Doctor attended, dressed in new clothes of faultiess fit, with expensive jewelry and perfumed locks,—all, it is supposed, derived from the proceeds of his pilferings from the dying girl's bureau. He was an interested spectator at the inquest until the Coroner's jury made their presentment, finding him an accessory after the fact to the murder, and the Coroner ordered him to be taken into custody. Then the countenance of this versatile and talented man of adventure became woefully elongated, and he suffered a momentary shadow to eclipse his ordinarily cheerful and sumy spirit. He now stands behinds the bars, speaking philosophically of his situation, and will doubtless spend the remainder of his days out of harm's way.

An insanity case of considerable importance is now being tried here. Charles D. Talmage, the remainder of his days out or narm's way.

An insanty case of considerable importance
is now being tried here. Charles D. Talmage,
the alleged lunatic, is a man 60 years of age,
and has for many years carried on a successful
business here, in the firm of Talmage Bros.
Some time since, he and his brother had a business clisagreement, and the firm was dissolved,
and since that time there has been no good feeling between them

ness disagreement, and the firm was dissolved, and since that time there has been no good feeling between them.

Charles D. has a comfortable fortupe of his own, and his wife also was worth money in her own right. They had no children. Last December the wife died, leaving everything to her husband. This made him a comparatively rich man,—worth probably \$80,000; and, as he had no heirs of his body, his brother and sister naturally became solicitous in regard to his health and his management of the large estate. His wife, on her deathbed, had told him that, if he should ever marry again, she desired him to marry an estimable lady of her acquaintance, whom she named. This story reaching the ears of his brother and sister, they were filled with consternation (so the story goes) lest there should be a marriage and an heir. They set detectives on Talmage's track, and soon learned that there was a possibility that this marriage might be consummated. Talmage bought a fine house in New York City, furnished it handsomely, and was known to be in frequent consultation with his deceased wife's lady-friend. Matters were approaching a crisis, when Talmage's brother and sister resolved on active measures. Obtaining the certificates of two physicians (which are easy to be obtained) that Charles D. Talmage was insane, they, by a series of maneuvres, succeeded in getting him into Kirkbride's Insane Asylum, where he now is. The testimony of many reputable citizens has been obtained, showing that he is a perfectly sane and an exceedingly capable man. The ease with which persons can be thrown into machouses is exciting much comment here, and it is likely that a strong public sentiment will effect a change in the law on the subject. Meanwhile Talmage in the law on the

So insidious are the first approaches of consumption, that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to auduse the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. A POPULAR KAISER.

Francis Joseph early established his reputa-tion for personal courage. On June 29, 1849, he arrived before Rash when the assault was about to commence. Gen. Schlick immediately ac-costed him with these words: "Sire, we have decided to take the town by storm. Raab is about to fall into our hands." "Then," said the Emperor, "I will place myself at the head of my troops, and be the first in the breach."
"Sire," replied Schlick, "this is the first time,
as it will doubtless be the last, that I am compelled to refuse anything to your Majesty; but, if you insist on entering Raab, it must be with the third battalion, by my side." In the Italian eampaign of the spring the Emperor had so recklessly exposed his person that old Marshal Radetzky once put him under arrest. Apropos of the Hungarian war, Francis Jo-

sech has been heard to speak very bitterly about the charge of ingratitude towards the Czar Nicholas which has so often been brought against him. He declares (what is, in truth, patent enough), that Russian help was forced on nim in 1849, and in such a manner as to make it rather an affront to be resented than a boon for the Russian intervention was Nicholas' dread of the progress which was being made by the principle of nationalities. An independent Hungary must, in the nature of things, have been followed by an independent Poland. Certain it is that Francis Joseph is not the man to forget subjects there was once seen a very touching in-stance. The Emperor was giving public audience, which he does at stated periods, to all comers. After dismissing his various suppliants with at least a kind word apiece (when nothing with at least a kind word apiece (when nothing more was possible) he saw a group of Viennese who seemed in no hurry to state their grievances. Approaching them, "Well, my friends," he said, "what do you want of me?" "Nothing, Majesty," they replied; "we only came to have the happiness of seeing you." Then, not to trespass on the Emperor's time, they gave him a round of cheers and bowed themselves out.

to trespass on the Emperor's time, they gave him a round of cheers and bowed themselves out.

His palace is furnished in the plainest style, and indeed the Emperor's mode of life corresponds, in its simplicity, with the dwelling be occupies. In winter, as in summer, his Majesty rises at 5 o'clock. His devotions over (for the Emperor is a devout Catholie), he breakfasts very lightly. Then, in company with a cigar of formidable dimensions, he proceeds to the perusal of his morning's correspondence. All the morning he is steadily at work, refreshing himself about 11 o'clock with a basin of soup or a glass of beer. He dines early, and is obviously obliged to keep early hours. In fact, about the time the Capital is beginning to be lively the Emperor goes to bed. What is most creditable to Francis Joseph in this method of regulating his time is that he thereby loses the pleasure of going to the theatre, of which he is passionately fond. Of course he is obliged to go occasionally, but he would like to be at the Opera every night. He has a good ear for nuisic, and a discriminating taste in art. His private library marks at once the serious student (especially of military history) and the man of culture. Of general literature his knowledge is, however, rather limited; though this remark would hardly be made by a German or a Frenchman. The truth is, that Francis Joseph is not sufficiently fond of the English to care much for their literature. Both in 1839 and in 1836 Austria hoped against hope that England would help her. During the course of each of those, short wars there was a change of Government in England. In the former year Conservatives were succeed by Liberals; in the latter, Liberals by Conservatives. But neither Liberals nor Conservatives would do anything for the Hapsburg Empire. Hence it can scarcely be a matter of surprise if Francis Joseph is not particularly enthusiastic in his ad-

But neither Liberais nor Cozervatives would do anything for the Hapsburg Empire. Hence it can scarcely be a matter of surprise if Francis Joseph is not particularly enthusiastic in his admiration of the English.

The Empress, as every one knows, is quite of a different opinion. The Emperor's marriage with her, by the way, took place in this wise: The lady, a daughter of Maximilian. Duke "in" Bavaria, was originally destined for a much humbler pooition. Indeed, it had almost been settled between the Courts of Vienna and Munich that the Emperor should wed her elder sister, the Princess Helena (now Princess of Thurn and Taxis). Unfortunately (or fortunately), Francis Joseph, when on a visit to his future father-in-law, fell in love with the Princess Eizzabeth the first day he saw her. Papa Max shrugged his shoulders—and made the best of the affair. There was nought else to be done. It will thus be perceived that in some matters the Emperor can have a will of his own.

Had Francis Joseph been in an humbler position than that to which he was born, his pleasing figure, his agreeable manners, and his numerous accomplishments would have made hum

ing figure, his agreeable manners, and his nu-merous accomplishments would have made him a dangerous wooder. But, perhaps, the man's voice is the most characteristic thing about him. It has a singular charm,—soft, meiodious, with a natural tone of pathos, noticeable in the days of prosperity as of adversity, for to become an Emperor at 18 in no way elated him. "Now, good-by, my youth!" was his first exclamation on learning the news that his uncle and his father both intended to abdicate in his favor. Adversity, his companion during the better part of a lifetime, Francis Joseph has borne with so well that it has been finely said of him that "he had not fallan into misfortune, he had risen to and not fallen into misfortune, he had risen to

well that it has been meely said of him that "he had not failen into misfortune, he had risen to its hight."

The springtide of his life was very short. On Aug. 14, 1852, he entered Vienna in triumph amid the acclamations of his subjects. With society he was no less a favorite than with the people, and this aithough he trampled on some venerable orejudices. Thus the ctiquette of State balls had hitherto prescribed that a list of the hadies who were to be the Emperor's partners should be presented to his Majesty some days beforehand for approval; the choice once made, of course, to be rigorously adhered to. As the ladies in question bad necessarily been selected solely in consideration of the degrees of rank they bore, an Emperor may sometimes have striven hard to look cheerful on the night of a ball. Francis Joseph would none of this rule. He would walk up himself to whatever lady he liked best and offer her his arm. He dances beautifully. Among his other accomplishments is that of being a capital horseman and a good shot.

For about six months after that memorable

beautifully. Among his other accomplishments is that of being a capital norseman and a good shot.

For about six months after that memorable return to Vienna the most perfect harmony seemed to exist between Prince and people, and I have no doubt did. On Feb. 18, 1838, an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor during the course of a grand review. A dastardly wretch suddenly sprang on his Majesty and struck him in the mape of the neck with a knife. The stiff military collar deadened the force of the blow, and the wound was slight. But the Emperor's melancholy during that and succeeding days is described by an eyewitness as something painful to behold. He was shocked at the whole affair, and said to a friend he almost wished the assassin had, succeeded in his purpose, so much did he grieve at the interruption which had hitherto subsisted between himself and "his Viennese." For he well knew that, however lightly he might wish to treat the business, the police would not. And in fact the attempt was succeeded by just such a reign of official terror as in Berlin has followed the crimes of Hodel and Nobiling. Nothing could be more distressing to the debonair monarch than this state of things. On one point he was inflexible,—his Ministers wished him never to go out without an escort, but he absolutely refused to be thus fettered in his movements. He added, with excellent sense, that if he could not be safe when surrounded by an army, a few soldiers could hardly add to his security.

Francis Joseph treads in the footsteps of his ancestors. Rudolph will do well to follow his father's example and theirs.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY. By the birth in Germany, on Monday, of a daughter to the Princess Chariotte of Saxe-Meiningen, Queen Victoria becomes a great-grandmother before she has attained the age of 60. The Queen berself, the daughter of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., was born on the 24th of May, 1819, and her great-grandmotherhood will be remembered when her next birthday is celebrated all over her Empire. A relationship such as the Queen now bears to her youngest descendant has been generally associated with extreme old age and the decline of the faculties. But Queen Victoria is still as vigorous in health as she was when, in 1837, as a young girl, she ascended the throne made vacant by the death of her uncle, William IV. Her industry and her intellectual aptitude for the discharge of the duties of the first magistrate of Great Britain, are as remarkable as ever, and during her late visit to Baveno, in Italy, when State ceremonial was relaxed, she showed that her mind was still more nive to the simplest enjoyments than most women at 35. Her second daughter, the Princes Alice of Hesse, with one of her children, died early last winter, and a grandchild, the Prince Waldemar, not many weeks ago. But the Queen has still eight children living, of whom the two youngest are unmarried, twenty-five grandchilden, and now a great-grandchild. To be the head of such a family as this falls to the lot of but few women, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

By the birth in Germany, on Monday, of a

but a fertility in some degree approaching to it may now possibly be the boast of her eldest daughter Victoria, the Princess imperial of Germany and Crown Princess of Prussia. She was born on the 21st of November. 1840, and is now a grandmother, six months before her 39th birthday. Her own eldest daughter, Charlotte, who herself became a mother on Monday, was born on the 24th of July, 1860, and was married on the 18th of February, 1878, to Bernard, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildbourghhausen.

AN AMBASSADOR'S DIARY.

In the pile of black-bordered printed missives before me I find one sent in the name of his Excellency Vice-Admiral Pothuan, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Court of St. James, and of his steedaughter, Mile. Amelie Eugeule Marie Rose. It tells of the death of the late Mine. Pothuan, nee Malassis, and before her second marrings widow of a distingvished naval officer, Commodore Rose, brother of an Admiral of the same name. The Admiral was telegraphed for to London, but did not arrive in time to bid his amiable wife a last farwell. He was tenderly attached to her, and suffers greatly from the shock her unexpected death has caused. Twice a week he sent her a diary which he kept in London. It was brought by a Cabinet messenger, and gave the chit-chat of the night circles in which Ambassadors move in England. I was favored with a sight of the early pages of this diary, in which the presentation to Royalty and the visits paid to divers members of the Royal family were described. In speaking of the Queen the Admiral said: "Youth can dissimulate. Advanced age cannot. The bistory of the elderly man or woman's life is always written on the face, and there is no means that I know of to attenuate the record. Queen Victoria was preity, then comely, and would now be decidedly plain were it not for the impress her physiogromy bears of a virtuous and holy (sainte) existence. She has not the English love of action. A sense of duty alone keeps her in the world of reality. To be truly happy she must suffer herself to drift into dreamland. A lady in her confidence told me that beautiful seenery has the effect on her Majesty's imagination which the hand of a musician has on the keyboard of a piano. The excression of the Queen's eye is vagne and dreamy, unless when she is addressing somebody wholike your very humble servant—has been just presented to her. It then is sweet, animated, and, above everything else, honest. I cannot think how a knavishly-minded person could support her frank, open gaze. They tell matter of fact, h

she has found her greatest happing

THE KING OF SPAIN. Paris, May 1.—The arrival of an Austrian Prince gives an air of plausibility to the rumor of a projected marriage between the King of Spain and the Princess Marie Christine of Austria. It is believed that the King will wait unth autumn, that Senor Canovas will let the session of the Cortes pass, and will then, resuc ing office, occupy himself with the King's second marriage. If the Marquis de Moline does not return to Paris, he will then assume the Presidency of the Council of State, Senor Barcanalana not showing himself at all disposed to give up the Presidency of the Senate. The Alphonsists and Conservatives express great satisfaction at the elections, and say that all the leading members of the Opposition who have just been elected were so with the agreement and even wish of the Government, who think them less dangerous in the Chamber than outside it. Be that as it may, everybody, partisans and adversaries alike, agree in honoring the good personal qualities of Alphonso XII. whom misfortune has ripened, while the exercise of power has added to the authority of his words. Since the death of his young consort the King has become somewhat reserved. On being told that he was now often alleut, the King replied, "Hapoiness made me very demonstrative; misfortune has taught me one thing I lacked, viz., to listen." He has been deeply affected by the death of the young Princess Christine following so closely on that of her sister, Queen Mercedes. Only since this deplorable event have Spanish statesmen begun to admit as really possible his marriage with an Austrian Princess. As for the bereaved Montpensier family, letters from Seville state that nothing can give an idea of their grief. It is shared by all who knew the deceased Princess, for her simple affability would have been striking anywhere, and was especially so in the cold and reserved circle in which she moved. She received visitors with an irresistible smile which won every heart. The King seems really to have thought of a fresh alliance with the Montpensier family by wedding his sister-in-law, and the concern he expresses for her death testifies to his liking for her. There is now every probability that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier will hold quite aloof from the young King's Court, and if, as may be expected, the Austrian match is made, he will come less and less in contact with those whose presence he supported only through his love for his Queen. Kings, moreover, are not altogether free agents, and his stanchest supporters now agree in considering a second marriage a State necessity. Although, therefore, hitherto all marriage rumors have been unworthy of notice, the Austrian match now ranks among probabilities. may, everybody, partisans and adversaries alike

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN PAPER. New York Tribune.

It is a little singular that a man of French extraction should have founded in Austria a newspaper much superior to any published in France. M. Etienne, the proprietor of the Vienna News Freie Presse, was the son of a Frenchman. The

early part of his career in journalism was spent on the old Vienna *Presse*, of which he became one of the principal editors. Victor Vissot, in his gossippy book on Vienna, tells how Etienne came to leave that paper and establish a rival sheet. The Presse supported the demand of the Poles of Galicia for an autonomous Government, and out of gratitude they sent the proprietor, Herr Zang, four fine horses. Etilenne, who had written the articles, demanded to share in the present. Zang refused to give him one of the horses, and a quarrel resulted. Etienne established the New Free Press, and gathering around him the strongest editorial staff ever at, tached to a newspaper on the Continent, he soon made it the leading paper in the Empire. It supported the Beust and Andrassy Cabinets, but in an independent way, about as the London Times supports the British Ministry, and it kept pace with the remarkable movement for personal liberty and constitutional government which began after the defeat of Sadowa. The Freie Presse is of about the size and shape of Husper's Weskly. The number of pages varies from day to day with the amount of advertising. Political leaders, and special dispatches and correspondence are the strongest features of the paper. It also deals in literary criticism, and makes a specialty of sketches of travels. In its enterprise and its general tone it resembles a first-class American daily more than any other newspaper on the Continent of Europe. ment, and out of gratitude they sent the pro-

A Fickle Widower.

A Connecticut widower has been opening proposals in the town of Barkhamsted for a second wite. He offered a widow \$1,000 in cash and the deed of a farm if she would have him. The widow said she was willing, and the arrangements were proceeding satisfactorily when the daughter came bome alter a visit. The widower liked the daughter better than the mother. He offered her \$2,000 and the farm, but she gave him an indignant refusal. He then renewed his advances to the mother, but she cast him out. So angry are all the women in the town that he cannot broach the subject of marriage without being turned out of doors.

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ave tried various kinds of baths, manipulations are tried various of liniments too numerous to rard applications of the most eminent physical provides the mo outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

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